

# White Paper Report

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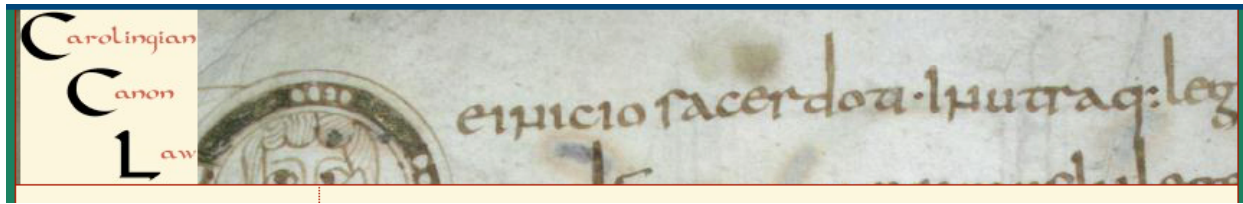
# *The Carolingian Canon Law Project*

<http://ccl.rch.uky.edu/>



## *White Paper*

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## White Paper: The Carolingian Canon Law Project, 2008-2009

Without the support of an NEH Digital Humanities Start-Up Grant, the Carolingian Canon Law (CCL) project would not have come into being. We are enormously excited by the launch of the CCL (<http://ccl.rch.uky.edu/>) and the degree of initial functionality we have obtained in the first year of dedicated effort. We are well aware of the numerous debts that such a project accrues in its wake. Not least of the benefits of the NEH DH-SUG was the generosity with which it was met in support from various sectors of the University of Kentucky: Prof. Brent Seales, Director of the Center for Visualization and Virtual Environments, arranged for us to have expert programming; the Graduate School provided Research Assistants; the College of Arts and Sciences provided travel funds; Digital Programs (University of Kentucky Libraries) contributed assistance and high-resolution digital images. Special thanks go to Linda Cantara, without whose help the encoding never would have got started, and Dot Porter, who generously and cheerfully constructed and reconstructed our evolving TEI-P5 (Text Encoding Initiative P5) schema. Colleagues, international collaborators, and the Advisory Board contributed truly useful suggestions and responses. We also owe profound gratitude to Prof. Mark Lauersdorf, Interim Director of Research in Computing for Humanities, who patiently and tirelessly offered expert advice on all aspects of the project's development and management, who took the time to understand its goals, design, and potential, and who rolled up his sleeves to help with software and training.

The following report reviews the vision of the project, the accomplishments of the year, and closes with reflections upon Lessons Learned. Interested readers are invited to contact the PI, Abigail Firey ([afire2@uky.edu](mailto:afire2@uky.edu)), for further information or discussion of any of these points.

### *I. Project Overview*

The Carolingian Canon Law (CCL) project is making accessible a vast quantity of medieval legal material, namely, the canon law circulating in the Carolingian empire of ninth-century Europe, which until now has been available to only a few scholars. There are two primary reasons this rich legal corpus has not been more widely used by scholars and students. First, most of it is still unprinted; to consult the texts, scholars must either visit repositories all over Europe to study individual manuscripts – of which there are several thousand – or develop large personal collections of microfilms. Second, the production of scholarly editions of this material has been hindered by unusually problematic issues in editing theory, discussed below. Yet this canonistic material was crucial to the formation of the western legal tradition, and understanding its scope and nature is critical to research in broader areas of the history of legal principles that infuse not only medieval and modern canon law, but also lie at the foundations of both the Anglo-American and Continental juridical traditions. These principles pertain to such topics as the rights of the accused, including the right to remain silent, the application of “reasonable doubt”, standards of proof and qualifications of witnesses and accusers, and the admissibility of confession as proof of guilt. Despite its great importance, the material has been underexplored. We still do not know the full content of the corpus of Carolingian canon law. We do not know whether versions of the texts varied greatly, reflecting flexible interpretation, or whether stable, fixed readings were essential to the authority of the law; or even which readings were prevalent. We do not know whether there are patterns of regional variation or whether particular jurists shaped subsequent understanding of the texts. We do not know fully which canons were most often used, and which were rarely cited.

Unlike literary texts, for which editors traditionally have privileged the authorial form, texts for practical, professional, or popular use (such as legal, medical, musical, liturgical, culinary, or agricultural texts) are readily adapted for particular circumstances, or are improved upon before they are passed on, and are subject to a higher degree of mutation and alteration than texts created by a single author and structured around a fixed architecture and wording. This variability destabilises the identity of the “text” to be

edited or presented for study, and has made production of print editions very difficult, sometimes impossible. The dynamism of digital presentation, however, is well matched to the dynamic quality of the legal texts. In this respect, the CCL provides an innovative model for other humanities ventures that investigate textual materials that mutate and fluctuate in each of their manuscript or print representations. A goal of the CCL is to offer software that allows refined, sophisticated, and efficient display of multiple forms of related texts (now sometimes called “multi-texts”), and to enable users to find and study the texts as they appear in the manuscripts, even when there is considerable orthographical variation and alteration of phrasing, and even when the corpus of manuscript materials is large. The CCL will be one of the first sites to have the capability for editorial experiments that can be executed reasonably quickly on-line, before an editor must commit to a particular set of practices. Editions, whether print or digital, that represent important or interesting configurations of these complex Latin texts, are vital for scholarly investigations into their historical, cultural, philosophical, and legal significance.

The CCL has at its heart the proposition that there is a “conceptual corpus” of Carolingian canon law to be made available to scholars, and that can be reconstituted to a reasonable degree by collecting the witnesses to its content, namely, the surviving manuscripts containing canon law that was available to Carolingian jurists. In this paradigm, early medieval canon law “collections” are all vehicles bearing portions of that “conceptual corpus” of canon law from which jurists selected canons as needed for their various purposes. Because this “corpus” is, and was, conceptual, it was never captured in a codex as a closed body of legal authorities. Its content was ratified by common use, common recognition, and at some level, common education. Its boundaries were fluid, however, because of the citation of unusual, modified, or forged materials. Better understanding of this universe – its instabilities, its density, its growths and losses -- will help scholars address questions such as, “Which canons seem especially prone to alteration?” “Which canons seem impervious to change?” “What alterations would a Carolingian jurist be most likely to have encountered?” “Can we trace the alterations to their makers?” “What might changes indicate about the authority accorded to the texts? Or about their application to real situations?”

The innovation of the CCL lies not specifically in its tools (although the search engine appears to be the only one available at present with its special capabilities): prominent scholars in Digital Humanities have been working for some time to develop collation tools; a number of major projects aggregate large quantities of different texts for exploration; and the peculiarly collaborative ethos of the digital environment increasingly infuses developing projects. The CCL, however, harnesses and directs these features of the digital environment to promote investigation of recent theoretical shifts in the analysis-- and potentially in the editing-- of texts. By encoding the canon law texts to mark the structural divisions at the smallest level at which scribes normally partitioned and selected them, i.e., individual canons, the CCL provides to users enormous flexibility to deconstruct and reconstruct larger compilations, and to examine each individual canon in as many manuscripts as the database comes to include. This strategy at last surmounts the impossibility of surveying the manuscripts not just of a particular canon law collection, in itself often a task beyond the capacities of a single researcher, but also of the conceptual corpus from which compilers could and did draw individual canons or to which they referred as they made corrections and alterations in each individual manuscript. The resources of the CCL will spare scholars months, even years of labor, depending upon the complexity and number of variant readings to be analyzed.

The CCL is designed to represent early medieval canon law texts fairly, accurately, and transparently. Its design respects the protocols of traditional editorial practices that record every variant reading, but it also recognizes the claim of the “New Philologists” that it is often problematic to privilege readings deemed “authorial” by the editor over readings known to readers. The CCL is intended to satisfy both scholars who seek the information required for genealogical constructions to establish “authoritative”, even “original” texts, and also those who wish to construct other paradigms of textual analysis and to focus upon the variations, modifications, and recovered readings that illuminate the uses, abuses, interpretations, and reception of the canon law. The latter approach opens possibilities for enquiry into

local practices, particular interests, evolving meanings, and instances of resistance, all of which characterize texts made “living” by their use in real situations. By providing the basic elements of an editorial project and inviting scholars to experiment with different groups of manuscripts they select, the CCL will allow new ideas about editing practices to coalesce, while retaining a commitment to the demands of meticulous and accurate representation of the manuscript evidence.

### ***Collaborative Relationships.***

The power of digital tools to effect such searches, presentation, and manipulation of text is coupled in the CCL with a collaborative environment that allows scholars who may not have worked together in the past to contribute information, suggestions, and corrections in a common, open forum. Many, if not most, ventures to produce editions of canonistic texts are too large for a single editor, given the quantity of materials, as well as the difficulties of editing them to the scientific standards of modern critical editions when so much remains unknown about the content, history, dates of composition, patterns of transmission and use, identity of the compilers, locations of manuscript production, and even dates of the manuscripts. As part of its formal collaborative configuration, the CCL has established ties with the Monumenta Germaniae Historica, the premier institution since the nineteenth century for publishing editions of medieval texts. In addition to its international reputation for producing “gold-standard” editions, the MGH has long had special recognition among scholars of medieval law: the “Leges” series of volumes is one of the largest in the MGH complex, and canon law materials constitute an important subsection of that series, especially in the “Concilia” series. Even with its strong editorial heritage and collective expertise in legal and canonistic texts, the MGH has attempted few printed editions of early medieval canon law collections, for the reasons outlined above. The challenges of editing these “living texts” when they comprise more than a few pages or survive in a significant number of manuscripts are now being explored in several MGH-sponsored digital projects, two of which are dedicated to Carolingian materials: the Benedictus Levita Projekt, under the direction of Professor Gerhard Schmitz since its beginnings in 1998, and the newer Pseudo-Isidor Projekt, under the direction of Karl-Georg Schon. Professor Schmitz, the current vice-president of the MGH, serves on the Advisory Board of the CCL and has also pledged to the CCL a transcription of a hitherto unpublished text, to be delivered this year.

In addition to these institutional and project-centred affiliations, the CCL has built into its design opportunities for collaboration with individuals, present and future. The CCL site itself is to be highly interactive, with functions for importing and exporting materials, and discussing work in progress. Scholars all over the world may contribute to the process of preparing these materials in ongoing, and also intermittent, spontaneous, partial collaborations as collectively we correct and verify information about the manuscript transcriptions and descriptions available through the CCL. Using our published protocols and online forms, scholars can contribute manuscript transcriptions, complete or partial (indeed, we will accept transcriptions of single canons), to the project, knowing their participation will support continuous accrual of material that can be presented for study soon after its acquisition, unlike traditional editions which can only be studied when complete and in print. In return, the scholarly community will gain the use of a site and software suited for collective editorial preparation of the materials and a forum for discussion of the material. Already we have received transcriptions from two scholars not affiliated with our institutional partners: Dr. Daniel Ziemann, University of Cologne, and Michael Elliott, working on his doctorate at the University of Toronto, have each contributed significant transcriptions of hitherto unpublished material (in the latter case, unreported material), and have made commitments to contribute more.

To integrate such contributions and to increase sustainability by decreasing the burdens of site management and development, the CCL is preparing for migration into Drupal, a widely-admired Content Management System (CMS). This change in environment will permit better integration (including searchability) of the wiki that currently serves as a forum for scholarly reports and discussion on an

international scale. The wiki is an essential element of the CCL design, as it exemplifies the collaborative philosophy of the CCL by welcoming scholars not immediately associated with the project and those of the future. Users who wish to contribute to the wiki are required to register with the CCL, and are approved by the Principal Investigators before gaining access to editing functions; the wiki is open, however, to all readers. We are investigating possible future use of the programmable open-source Xwiki to increase extensive integration with the materials of the CCL corpus, but for the present we shall be relying upon the Drupal wiki and blog capabilities. Drupal will support the delivery of the CCL tools that allow users to compile the retrieved materials in forms useful for their editorial experiments and scholarly ventures; it permits the development of individual workspaces for users ("My Canons"), so that they can readily copy site materials into their personal workspaces, either for sharing or for private use, and for exporting.

### ***Future Collaborations: Juxta and T-PEN.***

Now that the CCL has the first of its central tools, the CCL search engine, largely developed (see below for notes on further requisite development), we shall be moving into development of the second crucial tool, collation software that works with Latin texts and that has a simple and transparent user interface. We are delighted to have entered into a partnership with Juxta, the internationally recognised collation software developed for English literature; we shall be working to develop Juxta's capacity to operate on Latin texts (and thereafter, presumably, on other inflected languages). We bring to the partnership the additional challenges of a large corpus and fairly dense markup that was developed independently of the Juxta xml. The work of modifying Juxta to accommodate such deviations from the textual and technical norms governing its development to date will be supported by funding from an ACLS Digital Innovation Fellowship awarded to the CCL PI for 2010-2011. Once the CCL has robust and flexible collation software, users will be able to determine which manuscripts to include in their editorial projects, how to relate the texts to each other, and whether to construct print or digital editions. Not only editors, but also scholars preparing studies of the knowledge, application, transmission, and development of law up to and beyond the Carolingian period will be able to use the collation software to compare, identify, track, and analyse the texts and their relatives.

During 2010-2011, there will also be a significant increase in the scholarly content of the CCL. The ACLS Fellowship will support the research that had to be deferred during the start-up year, namely the translations, annotations, and bibliography, as well as manuscript transcription. In addition to the contributions to be made by the PI, we have commitments from other scholars to contribute materials. It is our hope that successful integration of such materials into the CCL will encourage other scholars to consider the CCL as a place to publish transcriptions, translations, and annotations.

To support such contributions, we need to facilitate transcription of manuscripts and also reduce significantly the burden of encoding such transcriptions. To that end, we are seeking funding for development of a transcription tool (T-PEN) already prototyped by Prof. James Ginther, Center for Digital Theology, St. Louis University, for initial functionality in parsing digital images of medieval manuscripts. We would like to integrate the T-PEN software into the CCL and, via a simple and attractive user interface, add capabilities for automatic insertion of appropriate TEI P5 markup for both textual and paleographical features. The T-PEN tool will thus transfer the encoding to the person who best understands the handwritten document-- the transcriber-- while also enabling submission of transcriptions from transcribers who know nothing about TEI P5. In addition, the T-PEN tool will provide an innovative mechanism for ready review, assessment, and correction of those transcriptions. Whether medieval law or nineteenth-century literature, handwritten documents present special challenges not arising in most print materials: legibility (and hence contested readings), revision through deletion, addition, and correction, and glosses or comments that escape the normal boundaries of the text frame. The T-PEN tool responds to these challenges by supplying continuous comparison of manuscript image

and the transcriber's work in a transparent display, easy and immediate insertion of annotations (paleographic, discursive, and bibliographic), easy and immediate insertion of TEI P5 markup according to project protocols with validation against the schema during the transcription process, and interactive help documentation for transcribing and encoding.

We shall also be seeking support from the University of Kentucky to complete the development of the CCL search engine. Please see below, "Software Development", for discussion of the search engine's current capabilities and the features that still need to be refined or enabled.

## ***II. Start-up Year Accomplishments***

Three events at the very beginning of the Start-up year had an impact on the proposed activities. First, the prospective Project Manager took a job overseas, and it became apparent immediately that the altered configuration of personnel required changes in the workplan. The unfunded development of scholarly content (translations, annotations, and bibliography, as well as manuscript transcription) had to be largely deferred; the rationale was that this work, although central to the project's ultimate form, required little experimentation or development, and could be integrated later, while the need for project management was pressing. A positive consequence of this decision was that, in the absence of CCL translations and transcriptions, community contributions of translations and transcriptions began: we are especially grateful to Michael Elliot (University of Toronto), who contacted the CCL, expressed his enthusiasm for the project, and provided an excellent model for community contributors in his use of the CCL-associated wiki. He also generously contributed an important transcription which allowed us to test our encoding protocols on a transcription prepared by someone at some distance from the internal transcription and encoding processes. This has been most edifying for the CCL team; we rewrote our transcription guidelines for further refinement, clarity, and simplicity.

Second, we decided in the second month of the Start-up year to apply for a three-year, collaborative NEH-DFG grant for the CCL. This was a challenging proposal to write, as it had to be filed in two countries, with 50% of the budget in each, and an extended, detailed, collaborative workplan. We thoroughly enjoyed working with our German colleagues: it was especially rewarding to see the commitment at the highest institutional levels and the dedication of new participants to advancing the CCL. Although the application was not successful in terms of obtaining funding, we emerged with much stronger collaborative relationships, and a clear vision of what software and content should be developed after the Start-up year. Preparing this more advanced, broader, and deeper plan meant that our initial Start-up proposal already had a new context in which to be situated. From that time forward (and so, really, from the beginning of the Start-up year), we were negotiating the differences between our initial, limited Start-Up proposal and the more elaborated vision of the project we now had articulated. At times, that negotiation entailed decisions about the best ways in which to move toward the full version of the project. Fortunately, the CCL team evinced, for the most part, a "let's do it!" attitude, and was willing to take the risks of departing from specifics of the Start-Up proposal workplan in order to achieve more. In our case, it was clear that a living, nimble, responsive, and imaginative team can produce greater innovation and better results than a static (although aging) written plan. To put it another way, innovation is a process, not a single idea. Much of our best work wasn't in the script, and the accomplishments we can offer after the first year of development are, we believe, more substantial and enduring than the specific prototype we had initially proposed. Conversely, some of the shortcomings and incomplete functionality we shall need to address in the near future resulted largely from instances of reluctance to "expand the scope" of the year's work.

Third, the University of Kentucky Special Collections procured a rare edition of one of our central texts, the *Collectio Dionysio-Hadriana*. We were therefore able to get permission to put images of this



important text on-line, and to make the CCL immediately useful to scholars. It transpired, however, that OCR was wholly without the capacities to produce a useable transcription of the early modern (A.D. 1525) typeface (the distinction between long “s” and “f” alone felled it). If we were to have a searchable text, we needed to transcribe the volume by hand ourselves. Such a transcription could be placed on the CCL site in conjunction with a rough draft of a manual transcription we already had of an early printed edition of another of our key texts, the *Collectio Dacheriana*. Given the reduction in the time for development of scholarly content (see above), we decided to proceed with transcribing and encoding these two texts in full, instead of transcribing thirty canons from each of twelve manuscript microfilms, as we had initially proposed. This proved to be a truly fortuitous decision in several respects. By working through a wider range of materials than would have been represented in the thirty selected canons, we encountered a much more representative set of materials, and developed a TEI P5 schema that is much more complete and better suited for the range of texts the CCL will encompass. Because early modern print editions still preserve the conventions of manuscript page composition and reader’s tools, we could grapple with the complexities of encoding and displaying marginal glosses and their textual lemmata, without being crushed by the additional complexities of the paleographical features of manuscripts. With a little training, transcription of the printed texts could be undertaken by graduate Research Assistants, whereas we had no-one on the project other than the PI during the start-up year prepared to handle paleographical and codicological issues. When we eventually began to receive contributed manuscript transcriptions and the PI could prepare some as well, we were well-positioned to move into the more sophisticated encoding required for handwritten, hand-corrected texts; we already had developed our encoding protocols for the structural features of texts of several types. Finally, it was very rewarding to be able to provide to the scholarly community much more extensive and useful content than a demonstration model of thirty canons with their various permutations. It is tempting to frame this decision as one between prototype and product, or between what was promised and what would be inherently more useful, even in the absence of subsequent funding. Perhaps the better view is to acknowledge that there may be a continual negotiation of such dichotomies during a start-up year, and that “prototype” may be a more flexible form than initially imagined.

During the start-up year, 2008-2009, the CCL has supplied on its public website full-text transcriptions of the sequence of 352 canons that are the most commonly represented form of the *Collectio Dacheriana*, the third most popular (52 surviving manuscripts) canon law collection of the Carolingian period, and 400 canons from what is generally held to be the most important reference work in the Carolingian period, the *Collectio Dionysio-Hadriana* (ca. 125 surviving manuscripts). At present we are encoding a full transcription of a heavily corrected Carolingian manuscript of the *Collectio Dacheriana* contributed by one of our collaborators, and also a contributed transcription of a hitherto unreported *Collectio Dionysiana*; this is allowing us to further expand and test our encoding protocols. We are also encoding the papal decretals that form the second part of the *Collectio Dionysio-Hadriana*, an exercise which also tests the encoding protocols on another textual form of canonistic material frequently used in Carolingian canon law. These materials were selected not only because they comprise the core of the conceptual corpus, but also because of their relationships to each other. The *Dacheriana* appears to have been compiled with extensive use of two earlier collections, the *Dionysiana/Dionysio-Hadriana* and the *Collectio Hispana*, from which canons were selected and radically re-arranged, raising important questions about the rationale for their selection and their inter-textual relations in this new configuration. The CCL thus already allows users to view transcriptions of canons from two of these collections, with the third soon to follow, and provides new avenues for exploring how canonistic materials were used in new contexts.

Three of these initial transcriptions may be checked against images of their sources: the CCL hosts a high-quality scanned image of the 1525 Johannes Wendelstinus (Cochlaeus) edition of the *Dionysio-Hadriana*, and has links to scanned images of Luc d’Achery’s 1723 edition of the *Collectio Dacheriana* and the Codices Electronici Ecclesiae Coloniensis (CEEC) images of ms. Köln, Dombibliothek, 122.

While such co-ordination of transcription and image is of course desirable, especially during the formation of standards and measures for ensuring quality control, in general the project will focus on what is truly crucial for students, scholars, and editors: providing transcriptions of the texts. Although non-specialists often expect medieval digital projects to be laden with high-quality digital images of manuscripts, such images are more likely to be produced in massive, state-sponsored projects executed by large libraries and manuscript repositories (now documented in the UCLA Catalogue of Digitised Medieval Manuscripts). The less glamorous and very demanding work of preparing the texts for scholarly analysis lies in the hands of skilled paleographers and codicologists, who can discern the significance of the marks, corrections, erasures, changes of hand, and physical composition and condition of the manuscripts, and who have the philological expertise to construe the scribal record intelligently. Anticipating that as community contributions increase, questions regarding the quality and reliability of the data will arise, the team created a codicological questionnaire to be submitted with each transcription: the questionnaire clarifies the status of the transcriber's expertise, the condition of the manuscript, the extent of proofreading, etc. All contributions are published with full credit to the individual transcriber, translator, or annotator, to provide the greatest transparency and accountability, as well as to accord genuine gratitude and indication of merit. The scholars on the Advisory Board review and approve contributions.

### ***Documents and Protocols.***

The highly collaborative structure of the CCL rests upon scholarly practices that are common across the international community of specialists. Contributors are likely to have had paleographic training or experience. Even within the community of editors and paleographers, however, there is some variety in the notational symbols and representation of textual, paleographic, and codicological features. In part this is because every text (or set of texts) and every manuscript (or set of manuscripts) requires slightly different treatment from another; in part it is because different editing or transcribing styles suit different purposes or audiences; in part it is because the standard for quality has always been transparency and suitability, rather than uniformity. To encourage a degree of regularity in practice that is ideal for a digital project, when software needs to run repeatedly across an incrementally populated database, the CCL produced two documents critical to its continuing development: the *Guidelines for Transcription* and the *Guidelines for Encoding*. These documents were prepared with extensive consultation of appropriate Advisory Board members and technical staff, and have been tested for clarity and accuracy by the CCL team's recourse to them as reference documents as well as by one of the scholars contributing a transcription. All reports have been favourable. The documents are published on the CCL website and are updated as we transcribe or encode materials presenting features previously not encountered or addressed. Please see the Appendices to this document for the current versions of these two documents.

### ***Preservation and Cyberinfrastructure.***

Preservation of CCL data occurs at several levels. Each canon in the CCL is assigned a unique identifier, an alphanumeric key based upon the combination of a siglum for the manuscript shelfmark, the folio number upon which the canon begins, and the number of the canon upon that folio. This scheme meets the criteria for intellectual coherence, so that data can be traced, registered, and --should the need arise, in the event of unforeseen damage--recovered. The transcriptions in the CCL will soon be documented in a METS (Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard) file, with a master METS file documenting the entire ongoing corpus. The METS files will include descriptive metadata encoded in MODS (Metadata Object Description Schema) to facilitate cataloging of the corpus, its manuscripts, collections and canons; administrative and technical metadata for each data file in the corpus will also be included in the METS files. Descriptions of the content of each manuscript will also be deposited at the Manuscripta Mediaevalia site, as recommended in the German Practical Guidelines for the Cultural Heritage Funding

Programme. The CCL has full back-up of its files: transcriptions, encoded files, and website files are backed up nightly by the University of Kentucky Research in Computing for Humanities unit and by the College of Arts and Sciences Computing Services; encoded transcriptions, search engine files, and the wiki are backed up nightly by the University of Kentucky Center for Visualisation and Virtual Environments.

### ***Software Development.***

During the start-up year, the CCL devoted much of its effort to developing the CCL search engine, which is capable of handling the linguistic complexities of Latin, with its declensional systems of nouns as well as verbal conjugations. More significantly, the CCL search engine is also designed to allow users to find canons (statutes or legal opinions) regardless of the orthographical variety and lexical alterations that characterise handwritten texts, and that pervade the repeatedly hand-copied texts of the middle ages. The display of search results includes glosses and annotations found in the manuscripts, visual cues to show their correspondence to the appropriate words or phrases in the main text, identifications of biblical references, and options to allow users to move readily among a plethora of retrieved canons and the compilations that were their vehicles for transmission.

The search engine uses XTF (eXtensible Text Framework) as the code base, in combination with other open-source tools (Ant, Jing, Tomcat) for a domain-specific search and display engine for the TEI P5 encoded files. While there are options other than XTF available, such as SADE (<http://www.telota.de/sade/>), XTF is used in large digital library projects and seems to have a considerable group of users and developers. CCL customisations of stylesheets and source code are kept separate from the XTF distribution, so that it should be clear which customisations we have made. It should also still be easy to integrate updated releases of XTF. We shall be watching to see whether XTF is subject to further active development. The core of the software is a full-text indexer based on Lucene and a text engine providing access to the corpus. Lucene has emerged as one of the most used source indexers, and received the approval of the technical consultants on the Advisory Board, who opined that the software base seems to be solid and reliable for a further development.

The display of the search results is an aspect to which we gave considerable attention during the Start-up year, and where we optimized the possibilities for TEI P5 markup to allow excellent digital representation of paleographic and textual features of manuscript materials. In particular, we worked on display of marginal (and eventually interlinear) glosses to the main text. Medieval manuscripts and very early printed books have no system of numbered footnotes, but rather rely upon spatial correspondences to signal to the reader the relationship of gloss and lemma (the words in the main text to which the gloss pertains). As we were unwilling to introduce any elements into our transcriptions that are not present in the original manuscript or incunabula, we had to recreate the original spatial relationship of the manuscript in our digital representation of the text. Our texts have no line numbers or fixed line breaks, because these will vary from manuscript to manuscript, and it would complicate the process of collation, as well as increasing the quantity of markup, to include them. Using the relationship of the lemma to the gloss proved the best anchor for appropriate placement of the glosses in the margin of the displayed search result (see Appendices for screen shots of glosses and lemmata). This display feature is still not fully refined: there remain problems in the flow of glosses in the margins, because there is no vertical alignment of the gloss to the line(s) to which it is referenced. Furthermore, the gloss/note display was coded under the (usually correct for short canon texts) assumption that a single canon would not mix left and right marginal placement of glosses. In longer texts, however, such as papal decretals that run over more than one page, there is such variation in right and left margin placement, and this situation will also occur frequently in handwritten manuscripts. The issue is a surprisingly difficult challenge in Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL) coding, and we have no good solution yet.

Co-ordinating glosses and lemmata also requires scholarly determination of the appropriate lemmata, not always an easy task. We experimented with encoding areas of main text to align with glosses based purely on the spatial relationships displayed in the manuscripts. Once we introduced the very useful device of colour highlighting, however, to visually link lemma and gloss in our display, we had to adopt more stringent use of markup. The very useful feature of highlighting visually implied an actual semantic, textual, or interpretative connection. We are revising all of our files to ensure that markup is only for textual or interpretative relationships between lemmata and glosses. This improvement is at the cost of having glosses whose lemmata are as yet unidentified arranged at the end of a canon, where it is not possible to determine their proper placement -- and hence meaning-- without consulting a photographic image of the original. This is an area of development that requires expert scholarly analysis rather than mechanical (albeit informed) encoding. The markup and the software, however, are largely prepared to support proper display, once the marginal flow is fixed (the marginal flow problem is especially acute for very long passages, for which users cannot have the lemma and the gloss on the screen at the same time, and thus cannot see the connective highlighting).

We also developed two methods for displaying biblical citations, a feature that should greatly enrich understanding of the role of biblical phrases as juridical rationales or justifications for legal principles. The first is a shading of the biblical citation in the text, to allow users to recognise that such a citation is present. As for the glossatorial lemmata (discussed above), such identification requires scholarly activity; Carolingian recourse to non-Vulgate forms of the Bible, in addition to practices of paraphrase or allusion, can greatly complicate the task. Because the citations may not be identified in either the text or gloss, the CCL permits slight editorial intervention in the form of a mouse-hover box containing the modern Vulgate reference. We thus assist users while clearly distinguishing what is in the original manuscript and what is not. These features will be implemented incrementally and sporadically as researchers identify biblical citations in the texts.

One of our most valuable display features is the alternating display of corrected and uncorrected readings in the manuscripts. When a scribe or corrector changes a reading, whether through erasure, deletion, addition, or substitution of words or letters, as happens in handwritten texts, we represent that process of change in our digital display. This is especially important for scholars trying to determine the sense of a difficult passage, and also for scholars trying to determine whether one manuscript was copied from another: the erroneous readings leave a bright trail of correspondences between particular manuscripts. In our display, corrected or altered words or phrases appear in red; clicking on the red words or phrases toggles to the earlier, uncorrected form, represented in a burgundy hue. Users can move through a text selecting which words to toggle, so that they can check correspondences or readings on a word-by-word basis. (Please see the Appendices for screen shots of this feature). The search engine retrieves both corrected and uncorrected readings.

As for the functionality of the search engine, the Advisory Board has expressed some disappointment that the customization of the XTF has not yet gone far enough. XTF and Lucene have some lemmatizing functions built in that are not used, and we have been urged to explore these features further. An example of a current underdevelopment of the search engine is the “stop word list”. When the fifty most used words in the CCL Latin texts are cross-referenced to the one hundred most used Latin words from <http://www.slu.edu/colleges/AS/languages/classical/latin/tchmat/grammar/vocabulary/hif-ed2.html>, the results are: et, qui, non, de, ad, si, ut, ex, quod, est, uel, aut, quae, his, sunt, cum, ab, autem, per, sed, nec, uero, hoc, se, quis, etiam, esse, sit, ita, pro, quam, quo, post, quia, eos, nisi, enim. This has the unfortunate effect of making a search for, e.g., negations impossible, as the negative particle "non" is frequent but also highly meaningful. A search for "non dubitamus", as in *Collectio Dacheriana* (d'Achery ed.), Liber I, cap XCII, has to be done by phrase search "non dubitamus". Legal historians seeking to identify a given phrase would be greatly assisted by the correct implementation of the “stop words”

feature. Furthermore, scholars attempting to find correspondences between particular manuscripts will often be searching for phrases that include “insignificant” words.

The search engine’s capacity to retrieve words and phrases regardless of orthographical variation and altered word order is well advanced, but not complete. By loosening the edit distance in results, the search engine will retrieve and suggest similar words to the user: e.g., a search for “militia” will cause the search engine to suggest as well the forms “militiae, militiam, miliciam, milicia”. The common substitution of “c” for “t” is thus readily accommodated as a single-letter substitution. We shall encounter, however, a number of instances in which scribes add letters unpredictably. A scribe might change *perducit* to *praeducit*, an instance which is not simply a straightforward substitution of the predictable “ae” for “e”. More to the point: quite a number of variant readings will involve lexical substitution, not just changing one letter. We need to be able to harvest words that are one or possibly two letters longer or shorter: “honore” for “onere”, “initia” for “militia”, etc. Expanding reference to the Morpheus Latin lemma dictionary and creating rules to cover more possibilities should improve the situation.

Assessment of other features by our technical reviewers was hindered by the absence of documentation. Although Ant was used to document and automate tasks needed to build the complete search engine from its components (i.e., to copy in source, data, and customisations, compile source code changes, run the Lucene indexer, etc.), as well as the standard Tomcat management interface to deploy it for testing and production, there is little immediately accessible and transparent documentation. It was pointed out that the lack of documentation will make either a change of programmer or publication of the software for its intended open-source use somewhat problematic. Although the capability of the search engine to identify similar word forms via a loosened edit distance prompted admiration, it was not evident to reviewers what rules had been applied to identify them. The file *pluralMapLatin.txt* is empty and *accentMap.txt* appears in the code, suggesting that there may be an unwarranted bias toward English, rather than Latin pronunciation or orthography. Integration of Latin stemming (*convert\* =>converts\**) into the software would thus be very useful; we have been encouraged to look at, e.g., <http://snowball.tartarus.org/otherapps/schinke/intro.html>, and <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/eb026966>). We are also aware that the search engine can support generating XTF lemma dictionaries from the Perseus/Morpheus dictionaries using XSLT. Although this feature has not been implemented yet in the CCL, it appears to be a promising one, both for this and other projects: Perseus has dictionaries for Latin, Ancient Greek, and some Arabic.

Reviewers also reported deficiencies in the web presentation of the search engine. Although the out-of-the-box program offers an Advanced Search (Boolean) option visible to CCL users, it does not work in the CCL implementation. Most annoying to testers was the rudimentary presentation of the hit list. Specific information about the source of the hit (i.e., the precise canon) is not visible until the user clicks on the hit for full display; the “subject” panel on the left has no useful information but rather lists only the dates at which material was placed in the repository. It is not possible to advance to the next hit in the list: users must continually return to the search results and check each hit individually. Users complained about the rationale of the order of the hits, which are listed in file order only. Nevertheless, the simple tree function that showed the place of hits in specific files elicited positive responses. One reviewer commented that the deficiencies in presentation have a particularly deleterious effect in a humanities project, for which the audience is humanities scholars who want a high degree of usability on their terms, an injunction we are taking to heart.

Reviewers were positive about the ready access to the XML in the repository, noting that the markup itself allows users to analyse the structure of the text as we have delineated it. The search engine’s ability to handle the TEI markup (notations such as *<pb>*, *<corr>*, *<unclear>*, etc.) also met with approval. Because the CCL does not normalize orthography and silently expands standard abbreviations, the

indexing function does not have to accommodate special editorial markup, but only transcriptional (paleographic) encoding. Our small sample of encoding for a corrected manuscript suggests that the search engine is suitably capable of detecting both the corrected and uncorrected versions of the text and returning hits appropriately; we shall be continuing to test this very important feature. We do know that a precise phrase search in corrected documents will fail when there is a corrected word in the phrase breaking the precise sequence.

Reviewers made clear that their complaints in no way indicated that there are fatal flaws in the software, but rather arise from excitement about its potential and delight at the sound foundation that will support future development. All suggested improvements seem to be straightforward, requiring only more time and effort. Some testers reported that they were already able to make good use of the software and content; all expressed confidence and enthusiasm about the project's future.

### ***III. Lessons Learned.***

#### *1. And Who Is Going to Do All That Encoding?*

Perhaps the strangest oversight in our Start-up grant proposal, and one which apparently escaped the notice of reviewers, is that we made no provision for the labour to encode our texts in TEI P5. The CCL team had a rather steep learning curve, as we encountered the mysteries of oXygen encoding software and the massive TEI P5 manual with no prior XML experience, and we shall never forget the help given to us by Linda Cantara and Dot Porter to get us up and running. We learned that the time needed for encoding, and proofreading encoding, and revising encoding, far exceeded the time needed for transcription and other project activities. We still have a backlog of texts to be encoded, and until we have more efficient means of encoding transcriptions, contributors to the project are likely to be discouraged. The larger problem is the enormous burden of encoding in a project with a large corpus to be developed over the long term. We have noted with interest the recent spate of Start-Up Grants listed in the NEH Library of Funded Projects intended to address this problem. As noted above, the CCL will be working with the Center for Digital Theology at St. Louis University, should funding be obtained, to develop a tool specifically designed to handle the complexities of preparing transcriptions of medieval manuscripts with TEI P5 markup. The more the process of encoding can be automated, the more sustainable the project, because of lower labour costs. We also have learned that encoders do not necessarily understand, at all, what they are seeing in the texts and manuscripts. Placing encoding in the hands of the scholars who do understand the texts and the manuscripts, via a simple and attractive tool that presumes no experience or interest in encoding, will also improve the quality of the processed materials.

#### *2. "Search" means "Sort", too.*

However good and detailed a proposed workplan, there are likely to be omitted elements, especially in the dynamic process of initial development. The process of accommodating such elements, resetting priorities, and adjusting the workflow involves all team members, and it must be acknowledged that "mission creep" or "expanding the scope" of the project can be a hazard. It may be helpful to establish at the start of the project that there will be changes, and to set clear procedures for evaluating the importance of such changes and means of implementing them. How does the team respond when there is the sudden epiphany that a "sort" function is implicit, even if unspecified, in a description of a "search" function? Common report is that often programmers, perhaps by nature more phlegmatic than excited humanists, are especially concerned to limit the extent to which software design changes during development. Unless a project has a software developer who is unusually invested in the project, keen to push development beyond the humanist's vision, and willing to take on additional tasks not in the original contract, and unless the PI has programming skills, it may be advisable to build into the budget a flexible

category of “additional programming” for the small, unanticipated programming tasks that may arise, or to negotiate an understanding with one’s institution that some additional programming support for the project may occasionally be required (e.g., to automatically insert xml:ids; to tidy up registers of titles of texts; to install and set up ancillary software such as a CMS; to assist with preparing the user interface). Such programming, although minor in scope, can be significant in improving workflow and functionality, and, if not done, is unlikely to be supported with future funding, as it is not in itself innovative or challenging enough to merit funding.

### *3. Where is our System Designer?*

As the CCL proceeds into additional development, we are becoming acutely aware of the fact that we did not start with a comprehensive design of the project’s software components and their interoperability. That is, we have a very good idea of all the functions and features we want in the completed project, and a fairly good idea of how the software should be arranged for sequential processes, but it certainly would be nice to have had a professional System Designer produce a plan for the flow of data across different pieces of software, and to help us evaluate the construction of the database. We shall be working with a System Designer henceforth to create an integrated architecture for the full set of system components, but we would counsel that for large projects with a number of features, it may be desirable to secure the services of one at the start.

### *4. Is TEI a Good Thing?*

Because the CCL is intended to support manipulation of the data for analysis, and not just static display of materials, the CCL transcriptions are formatted in Unicode and encoded with TEI P5 protocols for Manuscript Description and Primary Sources; the schema for validating files has proven suitable and reliable. We have noticed, however, that quite a number of humanists report that they considered using TEI for their projects and decided that it was more than they needed or wanted to take on. The CCL has certainly had extended periods of ambivalence about the wisdom of selecting TEI for markup. Aside from debates over representation of medieval punctuation (see below), probably no aspect of the project required as many clarifications as TEI protocols, and no other aspect of the project was such a drain on resources due to labour (see above). We also repeatedly found that, despite TEI’s orientation to textual and paleographic notation, it is inherently too rigid in its presumption of textual structure than the fluid and variable textual forms produced by creative and unpredictable humans. Some of the rules of the TEI hierarchy that prohibit nesting certain tags inconvenienced us, and some of the tag formats are onerous and fussy to produce. The dynamic and intelligent drop-down prompts in oXygen, and the wonderful new TEI features in the latest release of oXygen, do improve both encoding and proofreading. We shall continue to use our encoding scheme, but especially for projects with large corpora of texts, we counsel careful consideration of the use of TEI. Although we initially proposed that all content on the site would be TEI-encoded, we have now decided that only the Latin texts that require sophisticated, dynamic display will be in TEI; for other content, we see no need to go beyond xhtml.

### *5. Proofreading takes as long as everything else, if not longer.*

Yes. It does. We developed “four eyes” and “six eyes” proofreading practices, depending upon the difficulty of the material and the confidence of team members. We used a data projector to display a file to be proofread on a large screen, and had proofreading sessions with different people verifying different aspects of the text and code, and a designated scribe entering all such corrections. We recommend having different people proofread than those who did the initial preparation, when possible.

### *6. Frequent Team Meetings. Of Everybody.*

The theme running through much of this report is that project management is as much about people as anything else. We noticed decreased productivity and increased errors and confusion when we set tasks for three or four week cycles without weekly meetings; during weekly meetings, we were able to make the necessary incremental adjustments to the work plan and priorities, as well as to resolve problems and questions about our protocols. We also could discuss ideas for improvement and innovation much more effectively in frequent face-to-face meetings. In retrospect, we should have ensured that all team members were included in these meetings: it was far too easy to allow the encoding and programming development take place separately, in parallel, rather than insisting that all participants spend time listening to the issues arising in activities other than their own. We were stretched across two different colleges in the university (Arts & Sciences and Engineering), and, further, programming took place off campus. Although it would have lessened efficiency to some degree, it probably would have been worth the increased collegial cohesion and direct, personal communication of both concerns and inspiration.

### *7. What a wonderful Advisory Board!*

On the other hand, we learned how, even from a distance, an interested and committed Advisory Board can contribute to project development. Almost without exception, nary an email went unanswered. Documents such as the transcription and encoding guidelines were promptly and thoroughly reviewed. Protocols, such as whether to use medieval or modern punctuation in transcriptions, were actively debated. Cheerful suggestions and comments from Board members arrived spontaneously. The variety of perspectives and the expertise of each member proved invaluable in keeping the project from being a single PI's vision. Even with such lively participation from afar, the face to face meeting with the Advisory Board in the tenth month of the project was one of the most rewarding events of the year. Bringing the Board members -- some of whom had not met each other in person-- together for a live, real-time review of our progress produced a wide-ranging, yet coherent set of criticisms and suggestions that guided our final months of funded development. Although the portion of the Start-up grant budget allotted for travel costs of an international meeting was significant, it was indubitably worth the investment. We strongly recommend having such a meeting.

### *8. Documentation and Record Keeping.*

Although we did not have it, we would now consider using project management software. We learned that team members should consider that in the face of meteors, runaway buses, discoveries of other callings, the vagaries of employment, etc., others may be picking up work that is in process (or, even if completed, will be updated and integrated into other software development) and that there must be sufficient documentation, not only of specifications, but of trials and errors, fixes, and rationales for what are intended as temporary configurations. The CCL has already been taken to task by the Advisory Board for the inadequate documentation for the search engine. For the encoding, the weaknesses in record-keeping were remedied by the development and updating of two important documents: the Guidelines for Transcription and the Guidelines for Encoding. Although originally created to enable community participation in these activities, they have served as valuable resources for the CCL team when it has moments of forgetfulness. On the other hand, while the programming files were securely stored in a versioning system and well-managed in that respect, despite a system of file-naming that always included the time and date and all efforts to maintain transparent folder organisation, the currency and location of transcriptions and encoded files were sometimes the subject of much debate. Team members would have files on personal laptops and would not restore them to the share folder; team members would create new folders without ensuring that everyone really understood their content; progress reports tended to be emails rather than notices on a shared, dedicated management system. We had set up at the start a "work-wiki" for ongoing documentation and reporting, but it quickly fell into disuse, probably because it was so separate from any of the other aspects of the project, required yet another login and password, and was obviously not being used by all team members.



9. *The Incompleteness Problem.* Press your institution, if you have one, for assistance with unfunded but important project activities such as development of a CMS and good User Interface, and bits of uncomplicated or unforeseen programming not included in the grant proposal. These activities do not fall into the category of “innovation” and are unlikely to be externally funded, but they are critical to the success of the project. Just as humanists have always had libraries to support their research, and just as scientists have always had basic facilities for their research, digital humanists should be able to draw upon institutional resources for the ordinary activities of digital research.

## Appendices

Invitation to Contribute

Contributor's Questionnaire

On-line Transcription Upload Form

“Anatomy of a Canon”: explanation of protocols for generating a unique xml:id

Transcription Protocols.

Encoding Protocols.

List of files available at present in CCL.

List of Manuscripts to be represented in the CCL “Conceptual Corpus”

Screen Shots:

- ⌘ CCL Home Page
- ⌘ CCL Tools for Study Page
- ⌘ Wiki contributions
- ⌘ Search engine: user interface
- ⌘ Search engine: display of spelling variants to investigate in search
- ⌘ Search engine: display of variant readings (corrected and uncorrected, toggled)
- ⌘ Search engine: display of marginal glosses, biblical citations, lemmata and glosses
- ⌘ TEI P5 encoding of canons from a corrected manuscript, for display of both corrected and uncorrected readings.
- ⌘ TEI P5 encoding for glosses and lemmata

# Invitation to Contribute

## Contributing Transcriptions

The CCL is an intensively collaborative project. We invite all scholars of medieval canon law to contribute transcriptions of manuscripts (or portions of manuscripts), so that our database expands and becomes ever more useful to all of us. We are able to accept transcriptions in Word (.doc or .docx), Classical Text Editor, Notabene, or .txt files. If you have files in other formats, please contact us, and we shall see what can be done.

To contribute, please announce the shelfmark(s) of the manuscripts you will provide to us. You may do this either on the [CCLawWiki](#) or via private email to [afire2@uky.edu](mailto:afire2@uky.edu). We shall mark the shelfmark on our [List of Shelfmarks](#) so that others know what is in preparation for the website.

For preferred protocols for transcription, please see the [Guidelines for Transcription](#). The most important rule is not to use angle brackets < > in the transcription, because these signal encoding markup.

All transcriptions will be published with full credit publicly given to the transcriber.

To submit a transcription of individual canons online, you can use our [Canon Submission Form](#). This form is still being tested, and we encourage comments on your experience in submitting individual canons using this form.

Once we receive the transcription, we shall encode it for integration into our database, so that users may find material in it using our search engine. If you wish to prepare the encoding yourself, please see the [Guidelines for TEI-encoding for the CCL project](#).

## Contributing Translations

The CCL welcomes translations of individual canons or groups of canons that have been published on the CCL website. We recommend that such translations be posted on the [CCLawWiki, Section Three](#). This will allow your name to be attached to the translation offered. To do this, you will need to [create an account](#). As soon as your account is approved (usually within a few days of your request), you will be able to Edit this wiki page. Using the wiki is as easy as using a simple word-processor. See [Using The Wiki](#).

## Contributing Discussions, Information, and Corrections

The CCL hopes that the CCLawWiki will become an open forum for discussion of the materials posted on the website and on the CCLawWiki. To discuss particular manuscripts, transcriptions, translations, commentary, or bibliographic items, please post your comments on the [CCLawWiki, Section Two](#). This will allow your name to be attached to the contribution of information or ideas. You may also use this section of the wiki to ask questions about particular canons. To post information or questions, you will need to [create an account](#). As soon as your account is approved (usually within a few days of your request), you will be able to Edit this wiki page. Using the wiki is as easy as using a simple word-processor. See [Using The Wiki](#).

# Contributing Bibliography

The CCL publishes bibliography on individual canons. To contribute such information, we recommend that you use the [CCLawWiki, Section One](#). This will allow your name to be attached to the contribution. To contribute bibliography, you will need to [create an account](#). As soon as your account is approved (usually within a few days of your request), you will be able to Edit this wiki page. Using the wiki is as easy as using a simple wordprocessor. See [Using The Wiki](#).

## Contributing articles

The CCL welcomes descriptive articles of Carolingian canon law materials. Such articles may then be discussed by others on the [CCLawWiki, Section One](#). To submit an article for publication, please contact Abigail Firey ([afire2@uky.edu](mailto:afire2@uky.edu)), who will consult with members of the project's Advisory Board regarding publication of the submission.

## Using the Wiki

First, you will need to [create an account](#). As soon as your account is approved (usually within a few days of your request), you will be able to Edit any wiki page. After you click on the "edit" tab at the top of the page, you will be given the wiki page into which you can type, or paste material you have copied from another file. There are very basic formatting options in the toolbar on the editing page. When you have finished, be sure to click on the "Save" button at the bottom of the page.

[Tools for Study](#): bibliographies; links; annotations; translations

[Tools for Legal Historians](#): full texts of Carolingian canon law collections; articles

[Tools for Editing and Textual Criticism](#): search and display tools for collation; manuscript shelfmarks; schema; "My Canons"

[Project Home](#)

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• Last updated May 26, 2009 • Send comments to [afire2@uky.edu](mailto:afire2@uky.edu).

# Codicological Questionnaire

This questionnaire should accompany each submitted transcription. Thank you for your contribution! Please complete the questionnaire and select "Submit" at the bottom.

This transcription is of (shelfmark):

Shelfmark:

This transcription was made in:

Year:

1. The transcription was made from:

- ☐ Images (digital or microfilm)
- ☐ Original manuscript *in situ*
- ☐ Combination of the above

2. The quality of the images or manuscript was:

a. Images

- ☐ Good
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Poor

b. Manuscript

- ☐ Good
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Miserable, damaged, or not worth photographing

3. At the time this transcription was made, the transcriber was/is:

- ☐ A published editor of medieval texts.
- ☐ Not a published editor of medieval text, but experienced in manuscript research.
- ☐ Transcribing a Carolingian manuscript for the first time.
- ☐ For any number of reasons, producing a transcription that may be unusually full of errors.
- ☐ Refusing to answer this question for reasons of modesty or pride.

4a. The best description of the manuscript is at present:

Catalogue (please provide bibliographic information)

Scholarly literature (please provide bibliographic information for one or two items)

4b. Images of the manuscript are available:

a. On the Web (please provide URL)

b. In printed scholarly literature (please provide bibliographic information)

5. Please offer additions or corrections to the existing description of the manuscript, especially with regard to composition, foliation, order or disorder of texts, date, or codicological features.

6. Did you notice scribal practices or idiosyncracies that seem worth noting? Please record them here.

7. Were you able to distinguish different hands at work? Please indicate the folia or texts in summary form, and give a brief description of the different hands and their work.

8. Please record any practices you adopted in transcribing that are not noted in the CCL Transcribing Guidelines, or that departed from those suggestions.

9. Please record any suspected relationship(s) to other manuscripts.

10. Please advise us of anything else that you would like to have published in the brief annotations to this manuscript on the website or in the transcription itself that we have forgotten to ask about in this questionnaire.

Name of Transcriber:  Date of Transcription:

Submit

Reset

# Contribute a Transcription of One or More Canons

**For unusual types of text or paracanonical materials, please contact the CCL.**

Shelfmark:

Fol. number:

This refers to the folio number on which the canon to be transcribed begins. A canon consists of **all** text elements, such as rubric, source, and capitulum number associated with the main text of the canon. See [here](#) for examples. This is the case regardless of whether the canon is completed on that folio or continues to the next. For example, if a canon contains a rubric on one folio but the remainder of the canon is present on the subsequent folio, please record the folio number of the rubric. See [this page](#) for examples.

Canon position:

Location of canon on folio. This information is critical for encoding. This information is determined by the number of entries on a page. An entry can be either a canon or a register listing. Entries are counted by starting at the top left corner of the folio and beginning with the first complete entry present on the folio. See [this page](#) for examples.

Canon number:

This refers to the number the canon would have if the collection numbered all canons sequentially. (We know that not all manuscripts number canons.)

Capitulum Number:

Please enter the manuscript's notation for the canon number, if any.

Rubric:

Please leave blank if there is no rubric.

Source:

Please insert the manuscript's identification of the source. If no source is identified , please leave blank.

Source as identified by scholars:  or

Text of canon:



Gloss:

Lemma in main text for gloss:

Please leave blank if it is not feasible to identify the lemma during transcription.

Name of Transcriber:  Date of Transcription:

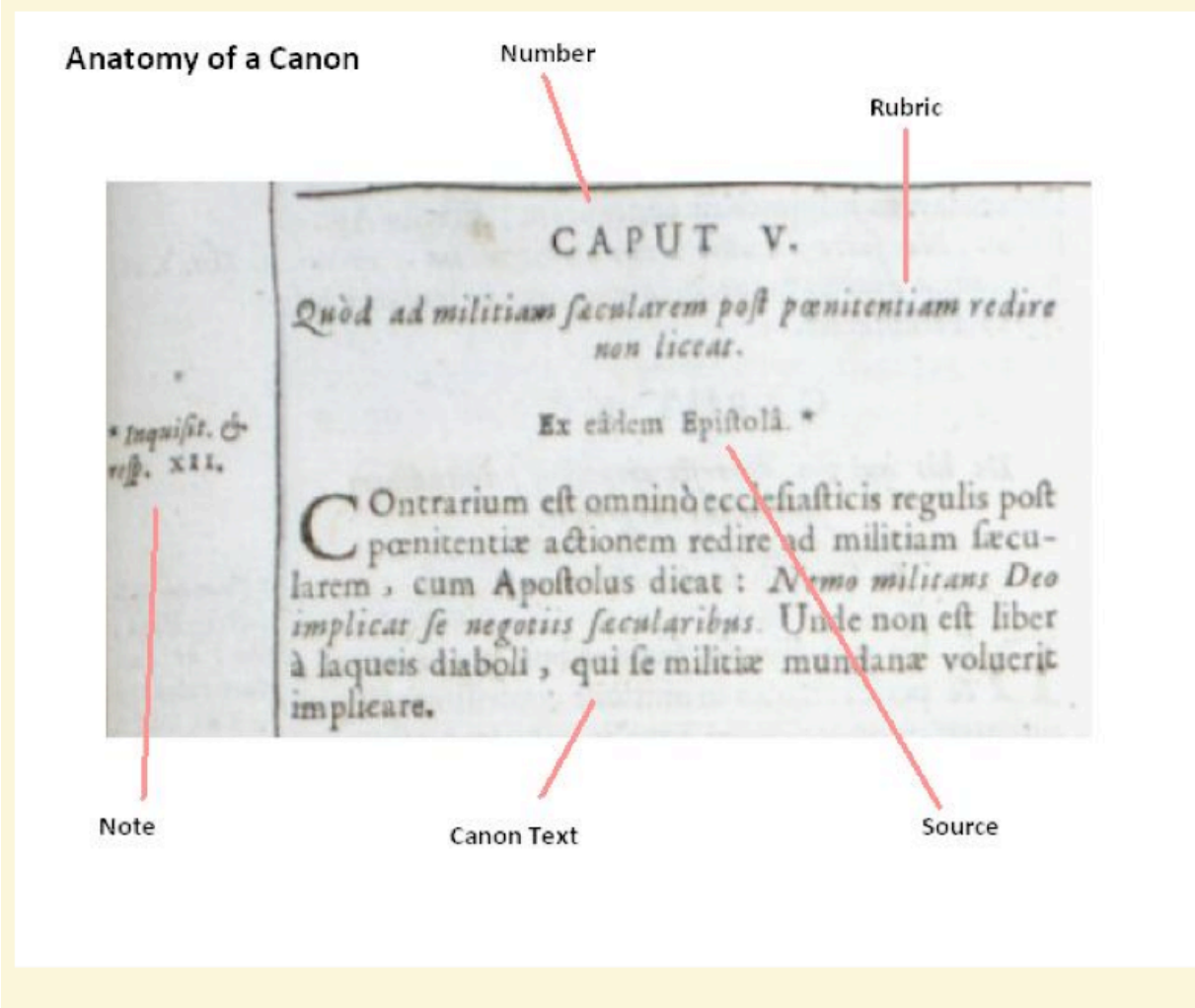
Submit

Reset

# Anatomy of a Canon

To enable a smooth process of converting transcriptions into coded documents, there are certain protocols for transcription the CCL has established. Click on any link to see a larger version of the image.

A canon consists of the capitulum number, the rubric, the source, any associated annotations, corrections, or marginalia, as well as the canon text itself. The entire assembly should be considered a unit for purposes of transcription as well as coding.



# Folio Position

Many documents have a large number of components--canons, register listings, prefaces, titles and trailers. To accurately describe the position of these elements on a page, certain elements--register listings and individual canons--are numbered according to their position on the page. This numbering is often not related to the actual number or capitulum number. Frequently, a number of entries of multiple types will appear on the same folio. In this case, all the entries should be numbered in the order they appear, regardless of the capitulum numbers associated with them or the type of entry.

CONCILIUM		
1. XXV	Q. non oporteat ordinationes episcoporum diu differre.	Register
2. XXVI	De dispensatoribus singularum ecclesiarum.	
3. XXVII	De his, qui rapiunt puellas.	
INCIPIUNT REGVLAE ECCLESIASTICAE, PROMVLGATAE A CHALCEDONENSI sancto concilio. Numero. XXVII.		
De canonibus uniuscuiusq. concilij. Cap. I.		
4. I 119.1.1. A sanctis patribus	<b>R</b> egulas sanctorum patrum, per singula nunc usq. concilia constitutas, proprium robur obtinere decreuimus.	Canon 1
Quod non oporteat episcopos, aut quenlibet ex clero per pecunias ordinari. Cap. II.		
5. II 119.1.1. Siquis episcopus	<b>S</b> iquis episcopus per pecuniam fecerit ordinationem, & sub pretio redegerit gratiam, quae non potest uendi, ordinaueritq. per pecunias episcopum, aut presbyterum, aut diaconum, uel quenlibet ex his, qui connumerantur in clero, aut promouerit per pecunias dispensatorem, aut defensorum, uel quenquam, qui subiectus est regulae, pro sui turpissimi lucri commodo: is, cui hoc attentanti probatum fuerit, proprii gradus periculo subiacet. Et qui ordinatus est, nihil ex hac ordinatione, uel promotione, quae est per negotiationem facta, proficiat: sed sit alienus a dignitate, uel sollicitudine, quam pecunijs quaesuit. Siquis uero mediator tam turpibus, & nefandis datis, uel acceptis extiterit: siquidem clericus fuerit, proprio gradu decidat, si uero laicus, aut monachus, anathematizetur.	Canon 2
Quod non oporteat episcopos, clericos, & monachos praedia aliena conducere. Cap. III.		
6. III Dist. 94. c. Peruenit  415 & 1151	<b>P</b> eruenit ad sanctam synodum, quod quidam, qui in clero uidentur a selecti, propter lucra turpia conductores alienarum possessionum fiant, & saecularia negotia sub cura sua suscipiant: dei quidem ministerium peruiuentes, saecularium uero discurrentes domos, & propter auaritiam patrimoniorum sollicitudines sumentes, decreuit itaq. sanctum hoc, magnumq. concilium, nullum deinceps, non episcopum, non clericum, uel monachum aut possessiones conducere, aut negotijs saecularibus se miscere: praeter pupillorum, & si forte leges imponantur inexcusabilem curam, aut ciuita-	Canon 3



In cases where the folio or page contains multiple columns, counting should start at the top left and continue down and across to the right.

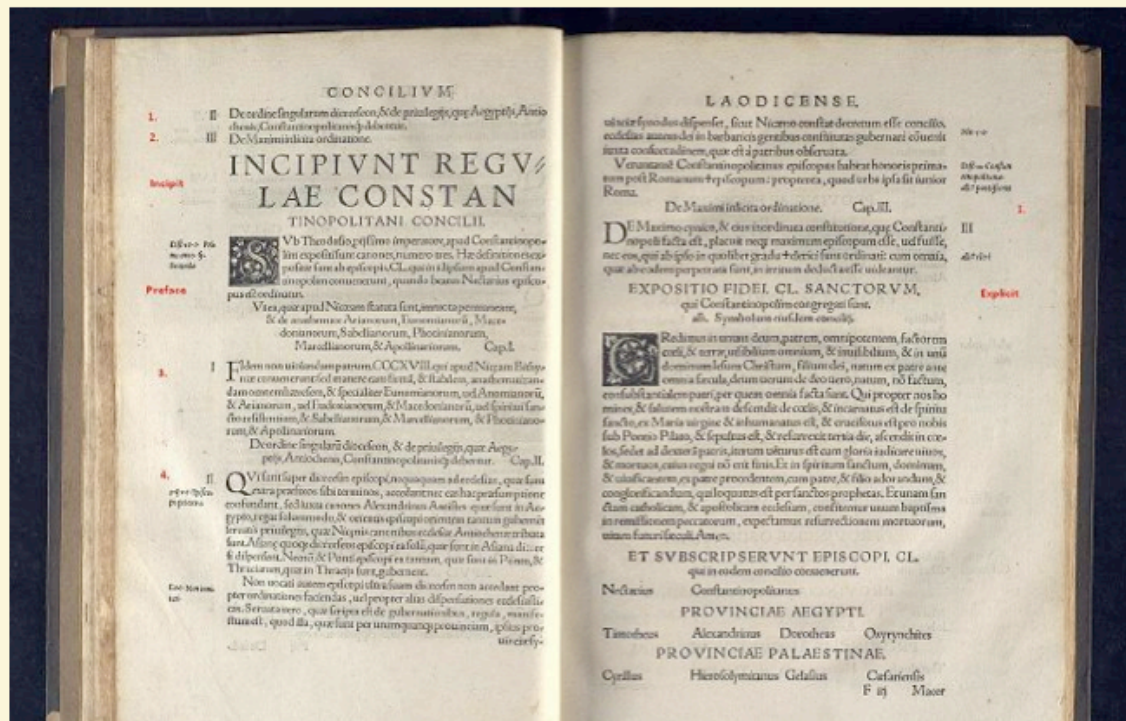
518 Collectio	
1.	CXLI. <i>Non liceat Episcopo à suâ Ecclesiâ plus tribus hebdomadibus abesse.</i>
2.	CXLII. <i>De laicis non temerè faciendis Episcopis.</i>
3.	CXLIII. <i>Quando &amp; in quibus causis Episcopi ad Comitatum ire debeant.</i>
4.	CXLIV. <i>De Diaconis ad Comitatum dirigendis.</i>
5.	CXLV. <i>Quòd ad Comitatum pro pupillis &amp; viduis ac necessitatem patientibus sit eundum.</i>
6.	CXLVI. <i>Quòd non oporteat Episcopos, Clericos &amp; Monachos pradia aliena conducere.</i>
7.	CXLVII. <i>De honore Monachis competente; &amp; ut nullus eorum tentet Ecclesiastica aut secularia inquietare negotia, nec alienum servum præter conscientiam Domini eius suscipere.</i>
8.	CXLVIII. <i>De pacificis peregrinorum, id est commendatitiis litteris.</i>
9.	CXLIX. <i>De Metropolitanis singularum provinciarum.</i>

For the purposes of register listings, a register would include the capitulum number, the rubric, and any additional notes or text associated with that register entry.

INCIPIUNT TITV LI CANONVM APOSTOLORVM.	
I	De ordinatione episcopi. ← The first entry on the page
II	De ordinatione presbyterorum, diaconorum, & cæterorum.
III	Nihil aliud in sacrificio, præter quod dominus statuit, offerendum.
IIII	Quæ species ad altare, non ad sacrificium, sed ad benedictionem simplicem debeant exhiberi.
V	Quod ea, quæ in ecclesijs offerri non possunt, ad domos sacerdotum à fidelibus deferantur.
VI	Ut episcopus, aut presbyter uxorem suam, quam debet caste regere, non relinquat.
VII	Ut sacerdotes, & ministri altaris secularis curis abstineant.
VIII	Quo tempore pascha celebretur.
IX	Quod ministri altaris oblatione celebrant communicare.
X	Quod fideles laici ingredienti ecclesiam communicare debeant.

# Canon Position

If a canon or register listing begins on one page or folio, the entire canon is considered to be a part of the first folio. The page break should be noted in the transcription in the place where it occurs.



In this example, the register listings are numbered from the top left, and the canons are numbered sequentially taking up where the register entries leave off. Therefore the first canon is numbered 3. On the second folio shown, Canon III is now the first entry on the page.

# Guidelines for Transcriptions

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## Protocols for Transcribing Texts for the CCL.

### Introduction to the Principles.

The CCL intends to support editorial projects in their very first stages, before the editor has determined which manuscript to use as a base text, or even what type of edition is best suited either to the material or to a particular investigation. We therefore want to provide the sorts of raw



transcriptions that editors make in the beginning, before editorial intervention or corrections to present the "best" or "original" text. CCL transcriptions record every textual corruption, orthographical error, scribal misunderstanding, and strange reading that a given manuscript may present. By compiling evidence published in the CCL, editors will be able to discern interesting patterns and relationships before committing to particular editorial practices and principles. As more and more transcriptions are contributed, the harvest of readings will become ever richer.

Transcriptions have no editorial corrections or modifications. (Protocols for abbreviations and punctuation, however, are discussed below.) Suggestions for editorial intervention may be made on the linked CCLawWiki, section four (e.g., "Surely the reading 'deo' is supposed to be 'de eo!'; 'I saw the same substitution of 'pondere' for 'honore' in Paris, B.N., lat. 3837"; etc.). These may be contributed at any time, either by the transcriber or by other scholars.

We try to make the transcriptions as useful and clear as possible-- and sometimes the need for clarity in our display, as well our desire to supply as many transcriptions as soon as possible, supercedes presentation of every codicological detail. Editors may well still need to consult the manuscripts themselves in order to verify particulars, but at least they will have some sense of what they want to verify, and in which manuscripts.

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## **Accountability and Credit.**

All transcriptions contributed to the CCL will have a published record of the transcriber's name and contact information. Please click on the manuscript shelfmark in the List of Manuscript Shelfmarks to learn who transcribed the published material. Corrections to transcriptions may be offered on the CCLawWiki section four, and will, after review, be incorporated into the published transcription.

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## **Basic Protocols.**

### **1. Foliation and Quires.**

Much of the CCL programming depends upon the record of the foliation, so it is critical that this element of transcription be clear to encoders. For new transcriptions, please place foliation within square brackets, and, as is conventional, indicate the precise location of a page change: within a word, within a sentence, etc. We are programming the search engine to read across notations such as "provid[f. 138v]endum". If the transcription is of an early modern printed text that has printed pagination, please use "p." to indicate page number. For all manuscripts or other materials with unmarked pagination, please use "f." and the number as you have counted it from the first surviving leaf, in the order of its current binding, and "r" and "v" for recto and verso. As most Carolingian manuscripts are in long lines, we have not developed encoding for columns. Should the need for column notation arise, please contact us, and we shall add "ra" and "rb" to our encoding schema as needed.

When a manuscript has vestiges of earlier foliation or pagination, or occasional foliation or pagination inscribed, please add such information in parentheses after the numeration using the protocol above: e.g., [f. 138r (no.140)], [f. 140r (no. 140bis)], [f. 141r], [f. 142r (no.142)], using the parentheses to enclose the visible numeration, even if it is incorrect or no longer valid.

It is, of course, most desirable that whenever possible, transcribers record whether a text begins at the top of a folio of a new quire, or in mid-folio, or in mid-quire, and whether it ends on the last leaf of a quire. Please convey this information, if it can be determined (we recognise that even high-quality digital images do not always permit the transcriber to discern quire structure), in the Codicological Questionnaire that should accompany each submitted transcription. The information in the Questionnaire will be linked to the manuscript shelfmark in the List of Shelfmarks on the Tools for Editing and Textual Criticism page of the CCL.

We are not encoding quire signatures, but we do encourage transcribers to place a comment in the transcription, which we shall then encode as an editorial comment for display. It is easiest to give us this information in a footnote.

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## **2. Partial transcriptions; omitted text.**

The CCL accepts partial transcriptions (if you choose to contribute, e.g., 10 consecutive canons, or a transcription of the canons of a particular council), and also accepts transcriptions that omit portions of the text, such as a subscription list or a preface. We are delighted when we receive transcriptions of complete manuscripts, including paracanonical materials in the codex, although we may need additional time to develop encoding protocols for non-canonistic material. Please indicate clearly what portion of a text is submitted, and what has been omitted. We shall encode that information in the published version of the transcription.

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## **3. Use of symbols to indicate supplied or suppressed text.**

Because all CCL transcriptions are simply records of the exact representation of the text in the manuscript, there should be no editorially supplied letters or words, and no editorial suppression of errors generated through haplography, etc. This removes any need to use editorial symbols, such as brackets of any type, to indicate to the reader what has been supplied or suppressed. The symbol to avoid in any transcription is the angle bracket, < >, because this signals encoding markup.

The exception to the rule about supplied letters is that we do expect all standard abbreviations to be silently expanded. In the generally standard canonistic material, it is deemed by the CCL to be a wasteful effort to indicate typographically every expansion of abbreviations such as *eps*, *prsb*, *eccl*, ampersands, suspension marks for *m* or *n*, *n*+suspension mark for "non", etc. In instances where the expansion is a bit uncertain or it appears that there is a scribal error or misunderstanding, the transcriber may supply a brief editorial note indicating the form of the abbreviation and the selected expansion, or may indicate the visible letters with en-dashes for suspension marks and single apostrophes for hook symbols, but we discourage creative efforts to use modern typographical symbols to represent peculiar medieval pen-strokes.

More problematic abbreviations, such as sigla for proper names, or idiosyncratic use of abbreviations, should be either left unexpanded or accompanied by an editorial note that clearly describes the abbreviation and the editor's choice of expansion. Additional information about scribal practices or unusual content may be added to the Codicological Questionnaire, which is published as a separate but linked document.

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## 4. Rubrics and Titles.

When the manuscript has rubrication or a display script, we suggest the use of upper-case letters. These may sometimes continue for a few letters or words in the main text, if that is what the medieval scribe or rubricator used. When rubrics or titles are in the same script as the texts of the full canons, we suggest the use of lower case letters. When underlining in any colour, or a wash of light ink, signals a rubric, we suggest the use of upper-case letters to convey the scribal intent.

In some instances a transcriber will be recording what seems visually to be a rubric, but is actually a gloss, or vice versa. We suggest that the transcriber describe the situation in the Codicological Questionnaire, along with the protocols used to represent such a difficult situation. The fundamental principle is that information that seems original to the design of the codex is a rubric, and material added to the design, whether by the original scribe or a later one, is gloss. There will, of course, be scholarly analyses that will clarify likely interpolations or alterations, but these do not belong in the plain transcription, in general.

The CCL programming may convert all rubrics (or cited sources, or other elements) into a distinctive typeface, but we can preserve the distinction in the transcription, and will have unformatted transcriptions available for clarification of the paleographical details.

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## 5. Punctuation and Digraphs, and Greek.

Always a difficult question. We anticipate that different transcribers will have different habits, and this is one aspect of transcription where we (and users) must accommodate different practices, and also exercise a hermeneutic of suspicion. Given the spectacular lack of punctuation in Carolingian manuscripts, as well as the introduction of new punctuation practices in the Carolingian era, and the frequent difficulties in distinguishing between original and later punctuation markings, we cannot require transcription of Carolingian (or later) punctuation, and indeed, we are not well equipped to encode it.

We ask that transcribers indicate whether they introduced modern punctuation, or reproduced the punctuation and capitalisation of the manuscript. This information should be noted in the Codicological Questionnaire. We advise users to consider the possibility that punctuation and therefore some expansion of suspension marks may be open to reinterpretation. Editors should be unusually alert to the possibility that case endings of commonly abbreviated nouns may be silent expansions, rather than transcriptions of the word in full; similarly, verb endings in some transcriptions may be fungible, depending upon punctuation choices.

Transcribers introducing modern punctuation should limit themselves to the minimum required for sense or guidance through particularly complex sentences. Usually this means providing only punctuation to end sentences and to set apart clauses. Discussion of particular instances may be placed on the CCLawWiki, most profitably in section three (translations).

We urge transcribers electing to represent medieval punctuation to use only a period (punctus, not raised) or semi-colon (;) as the closest approximations to the visible signs. Users may contribute suggestions for modern punctuation of these transcriptions for public view on the CCLawWiki in section three (translations). Transcribers are also welcome to contribute notes on a manuscript's punctuation in the Codicological Questionnaire or CCLawWiki comments.

Carolingian scripts often present letters that may or may not be considered upper case, often in odd places. We must leave the representation of such letters to the discretion of the transcriber, especially when it is difficult to imagine a new sentence beginning at that point, but we suggest that it might be good to render them as capital letters, just in case.

Although the Carolingian use of e-caudata can be so frequent that it is tempting to transcribe it simply as "e" or "ae", we encourage the use of "e" (Unicode hex 0119) for e-caudata. We also ask that transcribers record "ae" and "oe" as written, and interchangeable "c" and "t" as written, with "t" as the default if the letter form is not clearly distinguishable. Please use Unicode for Greek.

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## **6. Illegible text.**

The CCL encoding uses "unclear" for illegible text, and does not offer explanation about the specific cause of the illegibility: tight binding, consumption by vermin, water damage, and possibly scraped letters are all treated equally. (But see below for text deleted by the scribe). Depending upon the degree to which the letters or words are illegible, the transcriber may either simply omit such illegible letters or words with the notation `<unclear> <gap/> </unclear>` (in which case the CCL display shows "[...]", with no indication of the number of letters likely affected, or may transcribe the letters but mark them as uncertain, in which case the CCL display indicates that the transcription is somewhat speculative at that point. This is the one instance in which transcribers use angle brackets, because `<unclear>` and `</unclear>` are the actual opening and closing markup for unclear text.

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## **7. Text modified in the manuscript by expunction or correction.**

The CCL encoding does permit reports of expunged or clearly deleted text. We suggest that transcriptions place such letters or words in "curly brackets" { } with the abbreviation "ras." (rasura): {ras. deleted text here if visible}. For corrections entered in the manuscript, please use "curly brackets" { } with the abbreviation "corr.": {corr. Corrected text here}, or a combination when a correction is made over an erasure: {ras. corr. Visible corrected text here}. For text deleted but not by rasura, {del.} (delevit) is a valid option. For corrections added as interlinear or marginal annotations, the notations {add. s.l. + text} for "added above line" and {add. marg. + text} for added in margin (top, bottom, or side) are valid, but these may be conflated in CCL programming and display with interlinear and marginal notes.

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## **8. Glosses and additional material around the text; interlinear material.**

We believe that important, often hitherto unreported evidence is found in the glosses, marginal notes, and interlinear additions in Carolingian Canon Law manuscripts, and we strongly urge that these be included in transcriptions. If it is not possible for the transcriber to include them, we ask that there at least be a report of their existence.

Glosses and marginalia should be transcribed with some indication of their placement in the manuscript. In addition to telling us whether they are in the right, left, top, or bottom margin,

we would like some indication of the portion of the text with which they are associated. Our display will not be precise in terms of composition of the page, but we can link lemmata and glosses visually (a lemma and appropriate gloss will be highlighted when the mouse moves over the word(s), so it is helpful to have whatever information the transcriber can provide. Please recognise that not all programmers and encoders are scholars of medieval canon law, and sometimes marking physical relations between text and gloss, when there has not been scholarly investigation to determine the conceptual relationship, is the most helpful method of supporting CCL display of data.

We also have basic encoding for the date of the glosses: "main hand"; "seemingly Carolingian"; "later annotation". We ask that transcribers supply this information as the first element in the record of the gloss. We are working on the question of how we shall differentiate the layers of annotation in our displays, but at least the information will be embedded in the transcription, and can be recovered by users.

Please transcribe glosses and marginalia and such additional material within parentheses: ( ), and if possible, indicate the lemma or associated area of text by placing it within two @ symbols. If it is necessary to number glosses and/or lemmata to make their relationships clear, please use #1, #2, etc. within the @...@ text, and #-1, #-2, etc. within the parentheses.

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## 9. Abbreviations and suspension marks

As noted above, the CCL assumes that all standard abbreviations and suspension marks will be silently expanded, with no special typographical indication that letters were represented with suspension or abbreviation marks. In instances where expansion is tentative or the scribe's practice(s) unusual, we suggest an editorial note, which we can encode either for visible display or only for the (undisplayed) record. Transcribers may indicate unexpanded abbreviations and suspension marks with an en-dash for a suspension mark (e.g., q-) and an apostrophe for a hook (e.g. loquit'). Another option is to provide an editorial note that we can encode either for visible display or for the record. Please place such a note within a pair of double asterisks:  
\*\*...\*\*

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## 10. Changes of hand

We are working on the display for changes of scribe. Given the difficulties in identifying different Carolingian scribes, we do not assume that a transcription that has no annotations of different hands indicates that the entire text was written by one scribe. When the transcriber is confident about the identification of different hands, we shall do our best to convey the changes in hand to our users. To indicate which hand wrote which portions of the text, please use square brackets and "H1" (first hand), "H2" (second hand), etc. to mark the text: e.g. [H1 begins] text text text [H2 begins] text text text. When different hands offer corrections or glosses, and the hands can be identified, please incorporate this information in the record of the correction or gloss.

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## 11. Obvious errors

We ask that transcribers NOT correct errors in orthography, syntax, or word choice. We are developing our software to enable editors to collate variant readings, so every error is potentially valuable. In some instances, the transcriber may wish to use "(!)" or "(sic)" to affirm that a reading is truly bizarre in the manuscript, and not the result of the transcriber's dyslexia, but we suggest that such notations be used rarely.

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## **12. Notae, underlining, pointing hands, etc.**

Some transcribers may wish to enter a brief description of significant marks or symbols in the manuscript and their placement with respect to the main text as if they were glosses: i.e., using parentheses ( ) for the description of the mark or symbol, and two @ signs to indicate the region of the text with which they are either physically or conceptually associated. If recording such signs will be unduly onerous, a simple record in the Codicological Questionnaire of their presence would be helpful.

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## **13. Erasures and damage**

As noted above, the causes for missing or illegible text are not usually described in detail in CCL transcriptions. They may be reported in editorial comments, however, or in the Codicological Questionnaire accompanying the transcription. We do have the protocols for encoding text deleted in the original manuscript, whether by erasure, underdotting, or strike-through: see above, "Modifications to text through expunction or correction."

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## **14. Editorial comments that cannot be restrained.**

Although CCL transcriptions do not contain editorial comments about the quality of the text, the probable correct reading, or the explanation for corrupt readings, they may occasionally include notes to clarify the transcription or the transcriber's decision in difficult situations. We trust these notes will be used very sparingly. They are to be entered as footnotes, if possible with the direction "display" or "do not display". Notes that are not displayed are preserved in the encoded transcriptions, and their information can readily be recovered by using the "Right-click, View Source Code" option available in most browsers. Editorial notes for display do complicate the display of material in CCL search results, and we ask contributors to consider offering their comments in the separate annotation file (generated from the Codicological Questionnaire) or on the CCLawWiki.

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## **14. Information for Encoders.**

The CCL does encode and display identified biblical citations and cross-references to Gratian, as well as identification of sources available in modern critical editions. It is an act of great generosity when the transcriber can supply such information. The best way to do so is in footnotes.

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## Unaddressed Issues and Unanswered Questions.

Please do not hesitate to contact the CCL for advice (or at least commiseration) regarding specific dilemmas or problems. We are developing and refining our protocols as we gain more experience with both the range of materials and also transcribers' habits. We shall do our best to assist, to represent texts as transcribers want them represented, and to try to maintain consistency in the accumulating corpus.

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## Summary of Transcription Sigla.

[f. 123] or [p. 123] for page breaks

"e" (Unicode hex 0119) for e-caudata

<unclear> unclear text </unclear> for nearly illegible text, or <unclear><gap/></unclear> if the transcriber chooses not to transcribe illegible text

{ras. deleted text if visible} for rasura

{corr. Corrected text here} for corrected text

{ras. corr. Visible corrected text here} for a correction written over a deletion or erasure

{del.} for deleted but not erased text

{add. s.l. + text} for text added above line

{add. marg. + text} for text added in margin (top, bottom, or side)

( ) for glosses and marginalia

@ @ for lemma or area of text associated with gloss or marginalia. See above for how to number multiple glosses and lemmata.

\*\* \*\* for editorial note

[H1 begins] for change of hand

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# XML Tutorial

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- [div type="creed"](#)
- [div type="additionalText"](#)
- [pb](#)
- [ref](#)
- [note](#)
- [seg](#)
- [trailer](#)

## Introduction to XML

XML is a programming language very similar in principle to HTML. It is a markup language, which means that the transcription document is "marked up" with code written into the body of the document.

XML uses code "tags" to define sections of text that are to be handled by the software in various ways. These tags are distinguished by angle brackets and contain "elements" or phrases that define exactly what the tag's function will be.

Tags need to be closed to define the extent of their impact on the text, and must be closed in the sequence in which they are opened. Since many tags exist as "child" tags or subdivisions, nested within other tags, this means that order of opening and closing is especially important. This is accomplished by having a closing tag at the end of the section of text being described, or using a "/" at the end of the initial tag. See examples below.

There can be multiple elements or attributes contained within a single tag. Elements may be as simple as <p> to create a paragraph, or as elaborate as <div type="X"> where the element "type" has the potential to have a number of different attributes, all dependent on this tag's opening element "div". In this tutorial, elements with multiple possible values are described with an @ sign, so @type would refer to a tag containing the attribute <type=""> where the value would be contained within the quotation marks.

One attribute that will recur frequently in an XML document is called @xml:id (unique identifier). This attribute is crucial for the software to function correctly. It allows individual canons, notes, prefaces, and creeds to be identified specifically and uniquely, and this permits a search function to locate and display the particular item.

Unique identifiers are assigned to the following tags: <div type="canon">, <div type="regCanon">, <div type="creed">, <div type="preface">, <seg>, and <note>. As a general rule, the @xml:id will be formed in the following way for all <div> tags: [siglum of the manuscript.folio number.listing number]. In other words, the siglum of the manuscript, the folio number, and the listing number of the object on the page (third from the top, eighth from the top, seventeenth from the top, etc) are all required to create the @xml:id for that object. For the <note> and <seg> tags, an -n (-1, -5, etc) added to the end as they are dependent on the xml:id that has been created for the portion of text they are referencing.

See [below](#) for examples of xml:ids that have been created in the usual way. A slightly more complex use of the @xml:id is when notes are attached to lemmata in the text. See [here](#) for a further discussion.

If you want to write something within an XML document that won't be visible to the search engine and will not contain any active code, text can be placed within the following code: <!--comment goes here --> This will create a section of text that will not be visible to search programs, and can be used to make comments about the manuscript, notes or suggestions for the editor or reader, or any other purpose. In this tutorial, the comment tag will often be used to elaborate on an example of code.

There are XML-editing programs, such as oXygen, that can assist in writing XML code for an existing transcription. An XML editor will allow a novice coder to write faster and more accurate code, as it will

predict the next needed tag, provide error-checking, and can also structure a document for more intuitive comprehension. However, XML can be written in any plain-text editor such as Notepad.

XML must validate to a schema which sets the parameters for correct code. The CLL schema is located at the following URL: <http://www.rch.uky.edu/CCL/XML/CCL.rng>. This can be entered into your XML-editing software program which will perform the validation steps for you. If you are writing in a plaintext editor, the validation process will be much more complex. Please contact the CCL in this case for more information.

## Creating a TEI XML File

The opening three lines of a transcription for the Carolingian Canon Law Project should always appear as below. The schema declaration points to the official CCL schema file located on the CCL website. These lines can be copied and pasted into the new xml file verbatim:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://www.rch.uky.edu/CCL/XML/CCL.rng"
type="xml"?>
<TEI xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
```

A tei-xml file of a transcription is split into two main sections, the <teiHeader> and the <text>.

The <teiHeader> portion contains information that will apply to the entire file, such as a description of the manuscript and the people responsible for transcribing and encoding the document.

The <text> contains the transcription of the manuscript. This section is then further subdivided into additional <text> elements to further define and describe the document.

### <teiHeader>

The <teiHeader> for the Carolingian Canon Law transcriptions has one required element and one optional element:

```
<fileDesc> (required)
<revisionDesc> (optional)
```

These sections and their sub-fields are detailed individually below.

### <fileDesc>

The <fileDesc> section contains the following sub-sections:

```
<titleStmt>
<publicationStmt>
<sourceDesc>
```

Each of these sections and their sub-fields are detailed below.

### <titleStmt>

The <titleStmt> contains two subsections: <title> and <respStmt>.

### <title>

<title> indicates the title of the transcription and occurs twice, indicating both the main title: "[the



collection name and manuscript shelfmark]" and the subtitle: "[further information if needed, such as a description of the portion transcribed]".

```
<title type="main">[Title that should display in the search
results, usually the collection name and ms shelfmark]</title>
<title type="sub">[Title of the portion of the transcription
that should display in the search results, such as the name of
the council, or the book or part of the collection
transcribed]</title>
```

## **<respStmt>**

<respStmt> indicates the names of the individuals responsible for the transcription and the encoding. If one person is responsible for the transcription and another for the encoding, these should be noted separately. If multiple people are responsible for either transcription or encoding, this may also be noted. If the same person is responsible for both, they may be noted together.

<resp> contains an element describing the nature of the person's responsibility for the transcription. It contains one child tag, <name>. <name> identifies the person who performed the action described under <resp>. There can be multiple instances of <name> appearing under <resp>.

Transcribed by:

```
<respStmt>
<resp>Transcribed by</resp>
<name>Abigail Firey</name>
</respStmt>
```

Encoded by:

```
<respStmt>
<resp>Encoded by</resp>
<name>Linda Cantara</name>
</respStmt>
```

Transcribed by (2 or more people):

```
<respStmt>
<resp>Transcribed by </resp>
<name>Casey Carmichael</name>
<name>Janette Whitford</name>
</respStmt>
```

Partially transcribed by:

```
<respStmt>
<resp>Partially transcribed by</resp>
<name>Linda Cantara</name>
</respStmt>
```

Partially encoded by (2 or more people):

```
<respStmt>
<resp>Partially encoded by</resp>
<name>Dot Porter</name>
<name>Janette Whitford</name>
</respStmt>
```

Transcribed and encoded by:

```
<respStmt>
<resp>Transcribed and Encoded by</resp>
<name>Abigail Firey</name>
</respStmt>
```

## **<publicationStmt>**

The <publicationStmt> section contains two subsections:

```
<publisher>Carolingian Canon Law Project</publisher>
<date when="2009-01-28">January 28, 2009</date>
```

## <publisher>

<publisher> indicates that the publisher of the document. In this case, the Carolingian Canon Law Project is responsible for the publication of the transcription.

## <date>

<date> details the date of publication of the transcription, which may be considered the date on which the transcription is finalized by the editor. The date should be in the format YYYY-MM-DD in the @when attribute, with the complete value as the content of the <date> tag.

## <sourceDesc>

The <sourceDesc> section contains one field, <msDesc>, and its subsections, which are detailed below.

## <msDesc>

<msDesc> is used to detail the manuscript's identifiers. It contains one sub-section called <msIdentifier>.

```
<msDesc>
<msIdentifier>
<settlement>[City in which the manuscript is
located]</settlement>
<repository>[Repository in which the manuscript is
located]</repository>
<collection>[Collection or fond within the repository in which
the manuscript is located]</collection> **Note that in this case,
"collection" refers to a library collection, and should not be confused with a term that will
appear later, "canon collection."**
<idno>[Standard number used the identify the manuscript (e.g.
shelfmark)]</idno>
<msName>[Common name of the manuscript (or nickname)]</msName>
<altIdentifier type="siglum">
<idno>[manuscript siglum as assigned for the CCL]</idno>
</altIdentifier>
</msIdentifier>
</msDesc>
```

In the <msIdentifier> section:

<settlement> records the city or town in which the manuscript is currently located.

<repository> records the repository, usually a library, in which the manuscript is currently stored.

<collection> records the name of the manuscript if the manuscript is part of a collection

<idno> is used to indicate the standard identifier for the manuscript, usually a shelfmark. It can appear under both <altIdentifier type="siglum"> and <msIdentifier>.

<msName> indicates the common name of the manuscript, including a nickname if there is one.

<altIdentifier type="siglum"> is used to record the manuscript's siglum, as assigned for use in the Carolingian Canon Law project. The siglum must begin with an uppercase letter: e.g., Wu22 for Wuerzburg, Universitaetsbibliothek, M.p.th.f.22; C1525 for the Cochlaeus 1525 edition of the Collectio Dionysio-Hadriana.

## <revisionDesc>

The <revisionDesc> or revision description will only be used if changes are made to a transcription after it is published in the CCL. It is not expected that this element will be used frequently, except for changes in encoding. This tag is optional, and does not have to be included unless it is needed.

<revisionDesc> may contain any number of <change> tags. <change> can indicate:

- 1) what specific modifications people have made to the transcription
- 2) who has made the modifications, using **@who** to name the person who made the modifications
- 3) when they made the modifications, using **@when** and a date formatted yyyy-mm-dd.

```
<revisionDesc>
<change who="Abigail Firey" when="2009-02-02">Changed reading
in second sentence in consultation with the manuscript
image</change>
<change who="Dot Porter" when="2008-01-02">Added xml:ids to
notes.</change>
</revisionDesc>
```

## <text>

The <text> section for the Carolingian Canon Law Project is used to mark up transcriptions of all canons contained in a manuscript. Canon collections in a manuscript are delineated with separate <text> sections. Therefore a manuscript transcription may consist of several <text> sections (the collections) grouped under one main <text> section (the manuscript), when a manuscript contains more than one collection of canons.

Titles of collections are initially derived from the register in Lotte Kéry, *Canonical Collections of the Early Middle Ages (ca. 400-1140): A Bibliographic Guide to the Manuscripts and Literature* (Washington, D.C., Catholic University of America Press, 1999), but may be revised with proper notice on the CCL website.

In the <text> section, certain tags will require the use of <p> within them. <p> stands for paragraph, and these tags are where the bulk of the transcribed text will be contained. The <text> sections can be numbered by using a **@n** element within the tag and can be defined with the attribute **@type**.

Multiple Collections:

A manuscript containing several collections should be encoded with the <group> tag. In this example, the element n="1" indicates the first collection in the manuscript. In this case, <text> will be used multiple times; once to define the document, and then again as often as needed to define the collections within that document.

```
<text>
<group>
<text type="collection" n="1">
<!-- encode canons from collection 1 here -->
</text>
<text type="collection" n="2">
<!-- encode canons from collection 2 here -->
```

```
</text>
</group>
</text>
```

When a manuscript includes only one collection, you should not use <group> and <text> will only appear once.

Single Collection:

```
<text type="collection" n="1">
<!-- encode canons from collection 1 here -->
</text>
```

## **<body>**

<body> is located underneath the <text> tag. The <body> tag can take several child tags, most frequently <head>, <div>, <note>, and <trailer>.

## **<head>**

<head> is to be used to give the incipit of the text. There can be only one <head> per <text> section. For subheadings, see <div type="title">.

```
<text type="collection" n="1">
<body>
<head>[Incipit of the text]</head>
<!-- canons from collection 1 here -->
</body>
</text>
```

## **<div>**

<div> is one of the most commonly used tags in the body section, and indicates a division in the text. These can be sequential, nested, or dependent on previous tags. <div> tags can take a range of possible values for type, and serve a number of purposes.

All <div> tag divisions and child divisions will use <p> to define text. See the examples below.

```
<div type="canonText">
<p>[text of canon appears here]</p>
</div>

<div type="rubric">
<p>[text of rubric appears here]</p>
</div>
```

## **<div type="title">**

Subheadings in the text should be coded with <div type="title">.

## **<div type="book">**

## **<div type="part">**

Canon law collections may be subdivided into books or parts. Books may be further subdivided into parts, but need not be. CCL uses <div type="book"> and <div type="part"> to mark these.

```
<div type="part" n="1">
<!-- encode canons from part 1 here -->
</div>
```

or

```
<div type="book" n="1">
<!-- encode canons from book 1 here -->
</div>
```

or

```
<div type="book" n="1">
<div type="part" n="1">
<!-- encode canons from book 1 part 1 here -->
</div>
<div type="part" n="2">
<!-- encode canons from book 1 part 2 here -->
</div>
</div>
```

## **<div type="register">**

<div type="register"> is used for registry listings of canons (e.g., "Tituli canonum") within a manuscript. It takes the attribute **@xml:id** and can have <div type="rubric"> and <div type="number"> as child tags.

Canon registers (that is, tables of rubrics or any such analogue to a table of contents) in a manuscript are encoded using the <div type="register"> tag, and its children. The register functions as a kind of table of contents for a collection, although not every canon in the main text may be listed in a register, and not every canon noted in the register may appear in the main text. The <div type="register"> markup is to be used for a table of canons even when the manuscript does not contain a collection with full canon text.

```
<div type="register">
<div type="regCanon" xml:id="D.44v.9">
<div type="number"><p>CAPUT XXII.</p></div>
<div type="rubric"><p>Ut poenitentes ab aliis Episcopis vel
Presbyteris non recipiantur, nec alibi communicent, nisi in
ipsis locis ubi fuerunt exclusi.</p> </div>
</div>
</div>
```

<div type="register"> can appear anywhere a <div> can appear. It may occur directly inside <text type="collection">, within <div type="book"> or within <div type="part">.

## **<div type="regCanon">**

<div type="register"> will contain one or more <div type="regCanon">, which tags the individual canons listed in the register.

```
<div type="regCanon" xml:id="D.44v.9"></div>
```

<div type="regCanon"> has one required attribute and one optional attribute:

**@xml:id:** (required) This attribute provides a unique identifier for this canon register entry within the

entire CCL corpus. The `xml:id` is built by combining the manuscript's siglum with the number of the folio in the manuscript, and the physical location of the canon entry in that register (so that the fourth entry on the page would be: siglum.folio number.4). These three elements are separated by periods. In this example, the canon, numbered 22 in the register, is the ninth canon listing on fol. 44v in manuscript D (please see the description of the `xml:id` for full canons for an analogy):

**@n:** (optional) This attribute notes the number of the canon within its context, whether that context is a collection, book, or part.

`<div type="number">`: This tag indicates the number of the canon, as identified in the registry.

`<div type="msSource">`: This tag indicates the source of the canon, as identified in the registry.

`<div type="scholSource">`: This tag indicates the source of the canon as identified by scholars. For more details see [here](#).

`<div type="rubric">`: This tag records the rubric as found in the registry.

## **`<div type="canon">`**

Individual canons are encoded using the `<div type="canon">` tag, and its children. For example, this canon is from the Dacheriana:

```
<div type="canon" n="22" xml:id="D.44v.3">
  <div type="number"><p>CAPUT XXII</p></div>
  <div type="msSource"><p>Ex Epistola Papae Felicis ad Episcopos
per Siciliam.</p></div>
  <div type="scholSource" key="sourceNumber"><p>[Source as
identified by scholars]</p></div>
  <div type="rubric"><p>Ut poenitentes ab aliis Episcopis vel
Presbyteris non recipiantur, nec alibi communicent, nisi in
ipsis locis ubi fuerunt exclusi.</p></div>
  <div type="canonText"><p>Curandum vero maxime, et omni cautela
est providendum, ne quis fratrum coepiscoporumque nostrorum,
aut etiam presbyterorum in alterius civitate vel dioecesi
poenitentem, vel sub manu positum sacerdotis, aut eum qui
reconciliatum se dixerit, sine episcopi vel presbyteri
testimonio et litteris ad cuius pertinet parochiam, suscipiat;
quod si aliqua dissimulatione negligitur, culpa tangit etiam
clerum, qui in locis in quibus hoc minus curatum fuerit,
commoratur. His itaque rite dispositis, et ad Ecclesiarum
vestrarum notitiam nostra deliberatione perlatis, parere vos
convenit. De his similiter et in Concilio Arelatense, cap.
xvi.</p></div>
</div>
```

The tag `<div type="canon">` tag requires two attributes:

**@n:** This attribute notes the number of the canon within its context, whether that context is a collection, book, or part.

**@xml:id:** This attribute provides a unique identifier for this canon within the entire CCL corpus. The `xml:id` is built by combining the manuscript's siglum with the folio on which the canon starts, and the number of the canon on that folio. These three elements are separated by periods. In this example, the canon is the third canon located (or starting) on folio 44v of manuscript D:

```
<div type="canon" n="1" xml:id="D.44v.3">
```

<div type="canon"> has five possible child tags. All of these tags are optional; canons may consist of any combination of the child tags, or more than one of any particular child tags. All child divisions require <p> tags in order to validate.

<div type="number">: This tag indicates the number of the canon, as identified in the manuscript.

<div type="msSource">: This tag indicates the source of the canon, as identified in the manuscript.

<div type="scholSource">: This tag indicates the source of the canon as identified by scholars. It has one required attribute, @key, which indicates a source identification expressed in a canonical form set by the CCL project, and published as a list of keys on the website for users to consult. The keys consist of abbreviations consisting of first, the identifier C for conciliar canons and P for material from papal decretals, and then a combination of three letters, or, when necessary, a letter and two arabic numerals indicating the name of the council (e.g. Nicea, or the twelfth council of Toledo) or pope (e.g. Alexander), the generally accepted date of the council or initiation of the pope's time in office, and the number of the canon in the conciliar acta, as represented in standard critical editions or, in the case of decretals, the Jaffé number. Thus, the ninth canon of the council of Nicea has the key CNIC.325.9; an excerpt from the decretal (Jaffé) JK 277 by pope Anastasius has the key PANS.399.277. This tag is not part of the manuscript hierarchy.

<div type="rubric">: This tag records the rubric as found in the manuscript.

<div type="canonText">: This tag records the complete transcription of the canon text as found in the manuscript.

Manuscript transcriptions should include tags to indicate the physical appearance of the manuscript, where it impacts the text and may influence the reading of the text.

If text has been deleted in the original manuscript (whether by erasure, underdotting, or strikethrough) it should be tagged using <del>.

If text has been added to the original manuscript (whether inline, superscript or subscript, or in the margin) it should be tagged using <add>.

Text in the manuscript that is illegible for any reason, but which the transcriber is confident to supply, should be tagged using <unclear>.

<p>Curandum <unclear>vero maxime</unclear></p>

Letters or words that are completely illegible and which the transcriber does not wish to supply should be tagged using <gap/> inside <unclear>, with <gap/> standing in for the untranscribed letters. <gap> does not require a second closing tag, and should be closed with the "/" element in the original tag.

<unclear><gap/></unclear>

## <div type="preface">

<div type="preface"> is used to encode prefaces to canonistic material.

```
<div type="preface"><p>[text of preface appears here]</p></div>
```

<div type="preface"> takes one required attribute:

@xml:id: This attribute provides a unique identifier for this preface within the entire CCL corpus. The xml:id is built by combining the manuscript's siglum with the folio on which the preface starts,

with "pref" appended on the end. These three elements are separated by periods. In this example, the preface is located (or starting) on folio 44v of manuscript D:

```
<div type="preface" xml:id="D.44v.pref">
```

In the rare case of multiple prefaces appearing on the same page, append a number to the end of the **@xml:id** using the format "-n". In this example, this is the second preface on folio 44v of manuscript D:

```
<div type="preface" xml:id="D.44v.pref-2">
```

`<div type="preface">` may contain the following tags:

`<div type="number">`: This tag indicates the number of the preface, if identified in the manuscript.

`<div type="msSource">`: This tag indicates the source of the preface, as identified in the manuscript.

`<div type="scholSource">`: This tag indicates the source of the preface as identified by scholars. For more details see [here](#).

`<div type="rubric">`: This tag records the rubric as found in the manuscript.

`<div type="prefaceText">`: This tag records the text of the preface. There can be multiple `<div type="prefaceText">` tags within one `<div type="preface">`.

## **<div type="creed">**

`<div type="creed">` is used to mark creeds.

## **<div type="additionalText">**

`<div type="additionalText">` is used to mark additional text, particularly material that does not conform to other categories of text already discussed. This takes an **@xml:id** attribute, which should appear in the format [siglum.folio.add]. Glosses in the manuscript to additional material should be defined, as in `<div type="preface">`, with a -n added to the last section of the **@xml:id**.

```
<div type="additionalText" xml:id="C1525.45r.add">[text of  
additional material here]</div>
```

## **<pb>**

Folio numbering throughout the manuscript transcription is indicated using the `<pb>` tag. This tag should be placed wherever a new folio starts, whether within a canon transcription or between collections, parts or books, or in the middle of a sentence or a word. `<pb>` takes one attribute, **@n**, which indicates the number of the folio starting at the page break. It does not require a second closing tag, and should be closed by including "/" at the end of the tag.

```
<pb n="f.114r"/> or <pb n="p.527"/>
```

## **<ref>**

Biblical passages are frequently quoted or referenced in canons. We mark these quotations or references using the `<ref>` tag. `<ref>` includes an attribute, **@cRef**, which includes a canonical reference to the cited text in the modern Vulgate Bible. Citation should be formatted as book.chapter:verse-verse. This citation may or may not include "cf.", depending upon the relation of the cited text to the phrasing in the modern Vulgate. As these notes display, we prefer capitalization



for the name of the book

```
<ref cRef="Mark.14:2">...</ref>
<ref cRef="cf.Genesis.1:1-10">...</ref>
```

These reference tags may or may not be distinct from notes supplied by scribes or editors of early modern printed editions that identify biblical citations. Hence a citation may have both a <ref cRef> tag and a <note> tag. To distinguish between biblical references supplied in glosses and references supplied by the CCL, please use <note type="biblCite"> for notes transcribed, and <ref cRef> for identifications of biblical citations made by modern scholars.

## <note>

All glosses and notes should be tagged using <note>, with various attributes used to indicate their type and physical location.

All notes and glosses should be assigned an xml:id. It has the format of the relevant canon xml:id, and then -1 for the first gloss to that canon, -2 for the second gloss to that canon, etc.

```
<note xml:id="D.44v.9-1" type="gloss" place="margin-
right"></note>
<note xml:id="D.44v.9-2" type="Gratian" place="margin-
left"></note>
<note xml:id="D.45r.11-1" type="biblCite"></note>
<note xml:id="D.45r.12-1" type="gloss" place="supralinear"
subtype="laterHand"></note>
```

Glosses and notes transcribed from manuscripts and printed books will be located at the end of the individual canon to which the note pertains, before the closing <div type="canon"> tag (i.e., </div>):

<note> may take six attributes:

**@type:** This attribute indicates the type of note being tagged. There are several possible values for this attribute. In all cases, except for the value type="scholGratian", the content of the note will be exactly the text that is present in the manuscript or printed book. For the value type="Gratian", the note is a cross-reference to Gratian. This tag should be supplemented with a <note type="ScholGrat"> tag that includes an additional attribute, @n, which includes a canonical, scholarly code for the citation in Gratian.

In <note type="scholGratian">, citations will have the following forms (as spaces are not allowed in attribute values, spaces should be replaced by "|" in the encoding):

```
"Decretum|Grat.|D.|54|c.|12" for Distinction 54, chapter 12
"Decretum|Grat.|C.|26|q.|2|c.|1-6" for Causa 26, quaestio 2,
chapters 1-6
"Decretum|Grat.|De|pen,|D.|4|c.|15" for De penitentia,
Distinction 4, chapter 15
"Decretum|Grat.|De|cons.|D|3|c.|3" for De consecratione,
Distinction 3, chapter 3
"Decretum|Grat.|D.|54|d.p.c.|12" for a dictum occurring after
Distinction 54, chapter 12 (dictum post cap.)
"Decretum|Grat.|C.|26|q.|2|d.a.c.1" for a dictum occurring
before Causa 26, quaestio 2, chapter 1 (dictum ante cap.)
```

Other values for @type include:

gloss - where the note consists of a word or phrase providing a gloss or definition for some

other word or phrase in the transcription, interpretative notes or clarifying synonyms, or a variant reading of a word or phrase.

```
<note xml:id="C1525.5r.5-5" type="gloss" place="margin-right">forte profectus</note>
```

This tag may include an additional optional attribute, **@xml:lang**, which notes what language the gloss is in if it is not in Latin.

```
<note type="gloss" xml:lang="ohg"> (Old High German)
```

```
<note type="gloss" xml:lang="oe"> (Old English)
```

biblCite - biblical citations as recorded in the manuscript

```
<note type="biblCite">Mark 14:2</note>
```

```
<note type="biblCite">Genesis 1:1-10</note>
```

This tag should be supplemented with a **<ref>** tag that includes an additional attribute, **@cRef**, which includes a canonical reference to the cited text in the modern Vulgate Bible. Citation should be formatted: cf.book.chapter:verse-verse. This citation may or may not include "cf.".

source - where the note is a reference to a source for the canon. This tag includes an additional optional attribute, **@key**, which points to the database of sources compiled by the CCL project.

```
<note xml:id="C1525.5r.5-1" type="source" place="margin-right">Nice. conc. c. 15</note>
```

editorial - this is used to mark editorial comments made by the transcriber and/or encoder of the document. These comments will be public (unlike comments contained in `<!-- content of the comment -->`) and can offer explanations of why the text was encoded in a certain way. For instance, an `<note type="editorial">` tag may be used to explain why a subscription list was not encoded, or the reason for a particular transcription or encoding choice. This tag should be used sparingly.

**@place:** This attribute indicates the physical location of the note on the manuscript page. Following the TEI Guidelines, acceptable values for this attribute are:

footnote - the note is a footnote

infralinear - the note is below the line

margin-bot - (bottom margin) the note is in the bottom margin

margin-left - (left margin) the note is in the left margin

margin-right - (right margin) the note is in the right margin

margin-top - (top margin) the note is in the top margin

opposite - the note is on the opposite, i.e. facing, page

overleaf - the note is on the other side of the leaf

supralinear - the note is above the line

inline - the note appears as a marked paragraph in the body of the text

inspace - addition is made in a space left in the witness by an earlier scribe.

**@subtype:** This attribute indicates the broader type of note with reference to the type of person responsible for making the original note in the manuscript. Acceptable values for this attribute are:

anonGlossator (for what seem to be Carolingian glosses)

mainHand

laterHand (for clearly post-10th-century glosses)

cataloguersNote

**@target:** This attribute on `<note>` is used (in conjunction with the `<seg>` tag) when it is clear what word or phrase a gloss is annotating. The lemma in the main text is identified with a `<seg>` tag that

has an **@xml:id**, and the **@target** of the `<note>` points to that **@xml:id**.

## **<seg>**

In the text: `<seg xml:id="C1525.18v.3-2">lemma here</seg>`

At the note: `<note target="#C1525.18v.3-2">note that points to the lemma</note>`

If the lemma is not immediately identifiable, do not create a `<seg>` tag around text. Create a `<note>` tag and use an `xml:id` prefix until the lemma can be identified. Such notes will appear at the bottom of the text and will have no spatial relationship with the text until the lemma is identified and encoded.

## **<trailer>**

Explicits at the end of the collections should be marked using `<trailer>`. They are at the same level of `<div type="canon">` and will come just before the close of the `<body>` of the parent `<text type="collection">`. They do not take a `<p>` tag.

```
<text>
<group>
<text type="collection" n="1">
<body>
<div type="book">
<!-- encode canons from Book 1 here -->
<trailer>Explicit Liber primus</trailer>
</body>
</text>
<text type="collection" n="2">
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Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, Helmst 32.  
Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, Helmst. 32 (35)  
Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, Helmst 219.  
Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, Helmst 454  
Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, Helmst 842.  
Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, Helmst 1062.  
Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, Novi 404.5 (8)  
Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, Novi 404.7 (25a)  
Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, Weißenb 3.  
Würzburg, Priestseminar, Membr. 1  
Würzburg, Universitätsbibliothek, Mp.j.f.15

Würzburg, Universitätsbibliothek, M.p.misc.f.3  
Würzburg, Universitätsbibliothek, M.p.misc.f.5a  
Würzburg, Universitätsbibliothek, M.p.th.f. 18 + 21 + 59 + 144 + 149a + M.p.j.f. 5 + 7  
Würzburg, Universitätsbibliothek, M.p.th.f.3  
Würzburg, Universitätsbibliothek, M.p.th.f.5  
Würzburg, Universitätsbibliothek, M.p.th.f.13  
**Würzburg, Universitätsbibliothek, M.p.th.f.22**  
Würzburg, Universitätsbibliothek, M.p.th.f.37  
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Würzburg, Universitätsbibliothek, M.p.th.f.60  
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Würzburg, Universitätsbibliothek, M.p.th.f.146  
Würzburg, Universitätsbibliothek, M.p.th.f.167  
Würzburg, Universitätsbibliothek, M.p.th.f.186  
Würzburg, Universitätsbibliothek, M.p.th.q.2  
Würzburg, Universitätsbibliothek, M.p.th.q.31

[top](#)

## X

[top](#)

## Y

For Yale, see New Haven.

[top](#)

## Z

Zürich, Zentralbibliothek, C.VI.1 part IV.2

Zürich, Zentralbibliothek, Z.XIV.10

[top](#)

ei nicio sacerdoti. In utraq: leg

## Credits

### Guidelines and Online Forms



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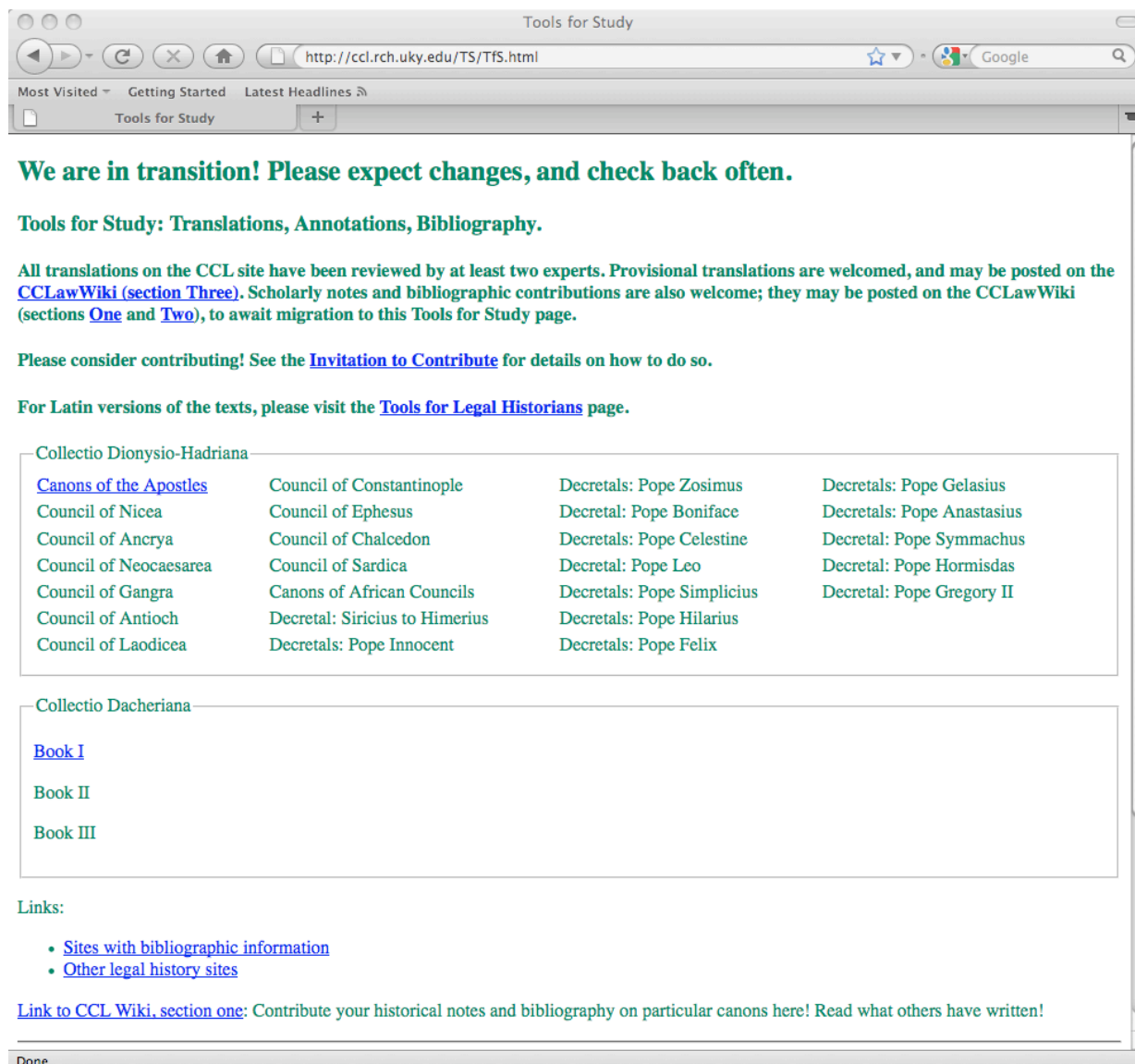
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College of Arts and Sciences

The Graduate School  
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY



A prime objective of the CCL is to increase access to the materials of medieval canon law by providing translations into modern languages (at present, English) of every canon in the Carolingian “Conceptual Corpus”. The “Conceptual Corpus” comprises canon law from late antiquity to the tenth century, as witnessed in several hundred “collections”. We have begun to supply such translations, and will soon be adding scholarly annotations about the content, import, history, and application of the individual canons, and also bibliography (medieval canon law is a notoriously specialized field, and even access to relevant bibliography requires specialized knowledge).

Once we shift into our Content Management System, navigation between Latin texts and English translations and ancillary materials will be much more intuitive and easy. This is our interim page, with live links to canons that have translations available.

Translations, reports on manuscripts, corrections to CCL content and suggestions, and bibliography can all be contributed by members of the international scholarly community. At present, such contributions are entered into the CCLawWiki that we have associated with the CCL website. The wiki is divided into four sections for the different types of contribution. This screen shot shows recent contributions of translations of various canons available in Latin on the CCL site; translations are of a specific manuscript or print version of the text, as the texts are not identical across all witnesses.

The wiki allows users to improve or comment upon translations posted publicly. Wiki translations are reviewed by scholarly experts on the Advisory Board as well as by the PI, and after discussion of suggested improvements with the translator, a reviewed and approved translation is placed on the main CCL website, with the translator's name duly noted. The CCL thus is a place for publication of peer-reviewed translations and transcriptions. Hitherto, in traditional print media, transcriptions would not generally be published; scholars awaited full critical editions. Digital practices may allow materials hitherto not generally given high scholarly recognition, but which demonstrate scholarly expertise and acumen and that greatly advance research, the recognition they merit.

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## Section three

Be the first to translate this canon!

We welcome translations of any canons published on the CCL website. To contribute a translation, please login, or request a wiki account, if you do not have one. Then, click on the "Edit this Page" option (which is visible to account holders) and type or paste in your translation. Other users may use this section of the wiki for discussion of posted translations. Please remember to click on the "Save" button at the bottom of the page.

Translations proposed on this wiki are provisional. After review by at least two experts, they will (if approved) be published on the main CCL website, with full acknowledgment given to the translator. See the [CCL Tools for Study](#) page for such translations.

- Collectio Dacheriana. I, ii. Concerning those who, spurred on by the nearness of death, seek at once both penance and the viaticum. And concerning those who lose their power of speech before the priest approaches them to give penance. From Pope Leo's letter to Bishop Theodorus of Forum Julii [Fréjus].** And therefore, let there be relief for the need of such people, so that neither the doing of penance nor the grace of communion be denied them. Moreover, if they have lost the function of their voice, let it be shown, by [some] indication of their clear understanding, that they seek [absolution]. But if they should be afflicted by some disease such that what they had shortly before requested they at present are not able to signify, then the testimonies of faithful standers-by should be proffered, in order that they should obtain the benefits of penance and of reconciliation. Nevertheless, the rule of the canons [shall be] kept concerning the persons of those who, departing, have sinned in faith of the Lord [var. those who, departing from faith in God, have sinned]. (after d'Achery) [Michael D. Elliot](#) 21:22, 23 November 2009 (UTC)
- Collectio Dacheriana. I, iii. That he who asks indulgence for [his] unlawful deeds ought also to refrain from many things that are lawful. From chapter 36 of Pope Leo's letter to Bishop Rusticus of Narbonne.** For it is one thing to make claim on those things one is justly owed, but another to despise for love of perfection what is one's own. But it is right that he who asks for indulgence for [his] unlawful deeds ought also to refrain from things that are lawful, as the Apostle says: All things are lawful, but all things are not expedient. Therefore, if penitents have a cause which they should perhaps not ignore, it is better that they seek the judgement of the church, rather than that of the secular courts. (after d'Achery) [Michael D. Elliot](#) 15:06, 30 November 2009 (UTC)
- Collectio Dacheriana. I, iv. That it is improper for a penitent to pursue the profits of commerce. From chapter 23 of the same letter.** The nature of [his] profits either excuses or condemns the business man, because there is both honest gain and indecent gain. Even so, it is more advantageous for the penitent to suffer loss, than to be enmeshed in the dangers of doing business; for amidst the commerce of buying and selling it is difficult not to incur sin. (after d'Achery) [Michael D. Elliot](#) 15:29, 30 November 2009 (UTC)
- Zosimi decretalia i. Chapter 1. That monks or laymen ought not to reach the episcopacy except by passing through the ecclesiastical ranks.** I. Zosimus, bishop of the city of Rome, to Hesychius, bishop of the city of Salona. Your Love inquires about a precept of the Apostolic See, one in accordance with the decrees of the Father, and brings to our attention the fact that some monks (whose solitude is larger than any multitude), and even laymen rush towards the sacerdotal office. But this has been expressly prohibited by both our predecessors, and more recently by us in letters dispatched to Gaul and Spain, for in these regions that same presumption is well known; though neither should Africa remain aloof from this our admonition: that no one who has not received training through each rank in the discipline of the church, nor uprightly through the years enjoyed the wages of divine patronage, should ever presume (what is entirely against the precepts of the Fathers) to aspire to the episcopacy of the church. For such a one exposes the vain ambition not only in himself, but also in his ordinators, who will themselves lose that rank which they inordinately believed could be taken up [by another] against the precepts of the Fathers. This being the case, we are surprised that these statutes of the Apostolic See have not [hitherto] reached Your Love. We praise, therefore dear brother, your display of loyalty, nor need you have looked for any other kind of authority concerning the jurisdiction of the ancient episcopal office than this: that you, as a combatant for the Faith and upholder of the precepts of the Fathers, should strike out against ambition such as this. To that end, if you deem your own authority to be somewhat lacking in this matter (though we do not think this the case), we do supplement it. Stand firm against such ordinations! Stand firm in the way of pride and arrogance! The precepts of the Fathers act in concert with you, as does the authority of the Apostolic See. For if secular offices proffer their chiefest ranks not to one first entering the vestibule of civil service, but only to him who has received numerous promotions and proven himself with years of experience: who then is so arrogant, so impudent, that he desires immediately to become a general in the heavenly militia, a service which demands yet more thorough testing, even as refinement of gold requires repeated firings? Who then, even though he has never been a grunt, desires to command before he has even begun to train? Let him first grow accustomed, in the Lord's camps, to the rudiments of divine service among the ranks of readers. Nor should he then scorn to progress through the ranks of exorcist, acolyte, subdeacon, then deacon; and not by long strides, but rather only at the occasions for ordination established by his greater. In the fullness of time may such a one approach the highest rank of presbyter, when his age fulfills [the meaning of] that name [sc. 'presbyter'], and the service he previously performed stands witness to his merit. Only then ought he rightly to hope for the highest rank of bishop. [Nevertheless], the excessive laxness of our fellow bishops, who seek a retinue from a multitude [of priests] (thinking to gain some dignity thereby), acts [contrary to] this, such that, as they desire to extend their dioceses and grant holy orders to those whom they cannot otherwise benefit, a great many such [inordinate priests] are found to populate the remoter places. But this ought always to be [subject to] most careful judgement. For each thing is rare which is great. (after Cochlaeus) [Michael D. Elliot](#) 17:06, 5 April 2010 (UTC)
- Zosimi decretalia ii. Chapter 2. That if anyone scorns these interdicts, he risks being deposed.** II. Therefore, lest we hold anything back from the due merits of Your Love, we have directed to you above all this letter, which you should bring to the notice of our brothers and fellow bishops all; and not only to those in your own province, but also to those who are attached to the provinces which neighbour Your Love's. Let all know that whoever has scorned the authority of the Fathers and of the Apostolic See and has ignored this [interdict] shall be punished by us most strictly, such that he will not doubt that no rationale for his rank avails him, if he thinks that, after so many prohibitions, he can get away with this without punishment. For whenever someone obtains something which is prohibited, it happens in the spirit of contumely. (after Cochlaeus) [Michael D. Elliot](#) 17:06, 5 April 2010 (UTC)
- Zosimi decretalia iii. Chapter 3. Which times will be fixed for the individual ranks of the clergy.** III. Moreover, these are the times to be observed for the several grades. If from infancy his name was given to ecclesiastical service, let him remain among the lectors in uninterrupted service until his twelfth year. But if he approached ecclesiastical service at a later or even advanced age, nevertheless, since he desired to enter the divine militia immediately after baptism, let him be kept either among the lectors or among the exorcists for five years, thence the acolytes or subdeacons for four years;

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[Keyword](#)

Advanced

Freeform

Browse

Search

Clear

Examples:

damnatis

Search keywords (full text and metadata) for 'damnatis'

damnatis tentantibus

Search keywords for 'damnatis' AND 'tentantibus'

"damnatis episcopis"

Search keywords for the phrase 'damnatis episcopis'

damna\*

Search keywords for the string 'damna' followed by 0 or more characters

militia?

Search keywords for the string 'militia' followed by a single character

Notes:

This CCL tool allows you to search across the ever-expanding CCL "Conceptual Corpus" of Carolingian canon law without the constraints of standardised orthography. CCL transcriptions are faithful to the manuscripts, to the letter. To make best use of the search engine, please consider the following:

- A search for *damnatis* yields the hits *damnatis* and also a list of orthographical variants possibly meriting investigation: *damnatus*, *damnati*, *damnatum*, *damnari*
- A search for *damnatis tentantibus* yields hits in the Collectio Dionysio-Hadriana and in the Collectio Dacheriana reading *De damnatis et ministrare tentantibus* and no variants
- A search for *damnatis episcopis* yields hits that are exact matches, and also a list of possible variants for both words: *damnatus*, *episcopus*, *episcopo*, *epistolis*
- Clicking on *epistolis* in the previous example leads to the result *damnatis clericis...XIII... epistolis*
- Using wildcards such as \* and ? disables the suggested variants. Thus, a search for *damna\** produces hits such as *damnato*, *damnari*, *damnati*, *damnatis* etc. A search for *militia?* to add one more character yields the hits *militiam* and *militiae*, whereas a simple search for *militia* will produce hits that are exact matches and also a list of possible variants: *militiae*, *militiam*, *initia*, *miliciam*, *miliciae*.

It is also possible to search for Biblical references. A search for *Tim* will yield hits for all identified citations from 1 and 2 Tim. These may be in one or both of two forms:


- in glosses, which are displayed as such, and are often visually related to the appropriate textual lemma with highlighting;
- as a mouse-hover box over blue highlighting, for CCL editorial identification of a biblical citation

In the future, cross-references to Gratian will be available.

Other Features:

- Display of manuscript corrections. To see an example, search for *uxorios*, click on the hit for Köln, Erzbischöfliche Diözesan- und Dombibliothek, 122. The corrected words are displayed in red; clicking on each corrected word reveals the original, uncorrected form (e.g., *pervenerit* turns to *praevenierit*; *superstes* turns to *superestis*). Users may thus select word-by-word alternatives to test readings and correspondences to other manuscripts. Both the corrected and uncorrected forms are searchable.

[Comments?](#) [Questions?](#)



Search: **militia** in keywords [\[X\]](#)

Orthographic Variant Suggestions:

- militia: [militiae](#), [militiam](#), [miliciam](#), [miliciae](#)

Results: 2 Items

Sorted by: relevance Go!

**Subject**

**Date**

[2010](#) (1)

[2009](#) (1)

**Title:** [Collectio Dionysio-Hadriana \(Cochlaeus ed.\) Zosimi Decretalia](#) tei

**Matches:** ...repetitur dist. 59. Coelestis **militia** in dominicis castris...  
2 hits ...impudens inuenitur, ut in caelesti **militia** , quae propensius...

**Title:** [Collectio Dacheriana \(d'Achery ed.\) Liber III](#) tei

**Matches:** ...et statim a saeculari **militia** in Sacerdotale ministerium...  
1 hit

The CCL search engine is designed to operate across variant readings and altered word order, two phenomena characteristic of handwritten, repeatedly hand-copied texts. Users cannot predict what spelling might be in any given manuscript; CCL transcriptions are not standardized (as that would defeat many editorial and scholarly purposes) but are to-the-letter representations of the texts as they appear in the manuscripts. In this screenshot, a search for “militia” produced not only the precise hits, but also instances of varying declensional forms that might be relevant (“militiae”, “militiam”) and also the variant spellings substituting “c” for “t” (“miliciam”, “miliciae”). The variants retrieved are not just standard medieval Latin alterations, however, such as “c” for “t”, but any change in form that still appears to be a possible variant of the searched word. With the lemmatizing feature activated, the search engine retrieved “initia” as well.



### CAPUT III.

#### QUOD NULLI SIT IN MORTE ULTIMA PENITENTIA **DENEGANDA.**

*EX EPISTOLA PAPAE CAELESTINI AD EPISCOPOS GALLIARUM, CAP. XII.*

XCI

Agnovimus enim penitentiam morientibus denegari; nec illorum **desideriis** annui qui obitus sui tempore • hoc animę suę cupiunt remedio subveniri; horremus fateor tante impietatis aliquem repperiri; ut de dei pietate desperet quasi non possit ad se quovis tempore concurrenti succurrere et periclitantem sub honore peccatorum **hominum** perdere quo se ille expedire desiderat et liberare; quid hoc rogo • aliud est • quam morienti mortem addere eiusque animam sua crudelitate ne absoluta esse possit occidere. cum deus ad subveniendum paratissimus invitans ad penitentiam sic promittat; peccator inquit quacumque dię conversus fuerit peccata eius non **reputabuntur** ei ; et iterum; **nolo** mortem peccatoris • sed tantum ut convertatur[*f.16v*] et vivat • Salutem ergo homini adimit quisquis mortis preterea tempore penitentiam denegarit; et desperavit de clementia dei; qui eum ad subveniendum morienti sufficere vel in momento posse non **credidit**; perdidisset latro in cruce premium ad dexteram Christi pendens si illum unius praemium ad dexteram christi pendens si illum unius *honore* penitentia non iuvisset; cum esset in pęna penituit; et per unius sermonis promissionem habitaculum paradisi deo promittente promeruit; Vera ergo ad deum conversio in ultimis positorum mente potius est ęstimanda quam tempore; propheta hoc taliter adserente: cum conversus ingemueris tunc salvus eris; cum ergo dominus sit cordis inspector; **quo** vis tempore non est deneganda penitentia postulanti • cum illi se obliget iudici cui occulta omnia noverit revelari;



In the above screen shot, words corrected by the scribe in the manuscript appear in red. The grey-blue highlighting signifies a biblical citation.

In the screen shot below, the user has toggled two of the corrected words to find the uncorrected readings. Toggling can be done on a word-by-word basis, to facilitate comparison of different manuscripts that might have been copied from, or be the exemplar of, this manuscript. The toggled words (line 4 of the main text, “hominem” rather than “hominum” and, line 2 of the biblical citation, “noli” instead of “nolo” appear in burgundy. The search engine finds both corrected and uncorrected forms.



### CAPUT III.

#### QUOD NULLI SIT IN MORTE ULTIMA PENITENTIA **DENEGANDA.**

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[Collectio Dionysio-Hadriana \(Cochlaeus ed.\), Simplicii Decretalia \(Full Text\)](#)

## Cap. II.

[144v]

*Simplicius episcopus Florentino, et Equitio, et Seuero **episcopis**.*

Contra eum qui illicite  
ordinat clericos.

alius † ut.

22. q. 2. De redditibus.

**alius † inter se clerici.**

II Relatio nos uestrae dilectionis instruxit, et gestorum series plenius intimauit Gaudentium Aufiniensis ecclesiae sacerdotem contra statuta canonum, ac nostra praecepta ordinationes inlicitas perpetrasse, quarum illi totam penitus auferri praecipimus potestatem. Scripsimus enim ad Seuerum fratrem, et coepiscopum nostrum, † et si necesse fuerit, ipse in supra dicta ecclesia consyderatis patrum regulis, hoc fungatur officio, quo ille abusus esse conuictus est: ita ut hi, qui inlicito ab eodem sunt prouecti, ab ecclesiasticis ministeriis sint remoti.

Simul etiam de redditibus ecclesiae, uel oblatione fidelium quid deceat nescienti nihil licere permittat, sed sola ei ex his quarta portio remittatur: duae ecclesiasticis fabricis, et erogationi peregrinorum, et pauperum profuturae ab Onagro presbytero sub periculo sui ordinis ministrentur: ultima † **inter clericos** pro singulorum meritis diuidatur. Atuero ministeria ecclesiae, quae alienata comperimus, reparare praesumptor praedicti fratris compellatur instantia, cui etiam in hoc specialiter praecepimus immineri, ut tres illas portiones, quas per triennium dicitur sibi tantummodo uendicasse, restituat. Datum XIII Kal. Decemb. post consulatum Leonis Augusti.



In the above screen shot, the gloss “alius † inter se clerici” is visually connected by highlighting (activated by mouse-over of either text or gloss) to the lemma “† inter clericos”. Medieval manuscripts have no system of numbered footnotes, and glosses must be construed spatially for their relationship to words or passages in the main text. Discerning the relationship between gloss and lemma usually requires scholarly expertise or investigation.

Scholarly investigation is also needed to identify biblical citations or allusions in the text. Such citations are signaled in blue-gray highlighting; editorial identification of the passage is signaled by additional yellow highlighting and a mouse-hover (below: “Cf. Ez. 33:12”). See previous page for words in red.



[Collectio Dacheriana, Köln, Erzbischöfliche Diözesan- und Dombibliothek, 122, Book I, first 8 canons \(Full Text\)](#)

## CAPUT IIII.

### QUOD NULLI SIT IN MORTE ULTIMA PENITENTIA **DENEGANDA.**

*EX EPISTOLA PAPAE CAELESTINI AD EPISCOPOS GALLIARUM, CAP. XII.*

Agnouimus enim penitentiam morientibus denegari; nec illorum **desideriis** annui qui obitus sui tempore • hoc animę suę cupiunt remedio subueniri; horremus fateor tante impietatis aliquem repperiri; ut de dei pietate desperet quasi non possit ad se quouis tempore concurrenti succurrere et periclitantem sub honore peccatorum **hominum** perdere quo se ille expedire desiderat et liberare; quid hoc rogo • aliud est • quam morienti mortem addere eiusque animam sua crudelitate ne absoluta esse possit occidere. cum deus ad subueniendum paratissimus invitans ad penitentiam sic promittat; **peccator inquit quacumque die conversus fuerit peccata eius non reputabuntur ei**; et iterum; **nolo** mortem peccatoris • sed tantum ut convertatur **f.16** Cf. Ez. 33:12 Salutem ergo homini adimit quisquis mortis preterea tempore penitentiam denegarit; et desperavit de clementia dei; qui eum ad subueniendum morienti sufficere vel in momento posse non **credidit**; perdidisset latro in cruce premium ad dexteram Christi pendens si illum unius praemium ad dexteram christi pendens si illum unius honore penitentia non iuisset; cum esset in pena penituit; et per unius sermonis promissionem habitaculum paradisi deo promittente promeruit; Vera ergo ad deum conversio in ultimis positorum mente potius est estimanda quam tempore; propheta hoc taliter adserente: cum conversus ingemueris tunc saluus eris; cum ergo dominus sit cordis inspector; **quo** vis tempore non est deneganda penitentia postulanti • cum illi se obliget iudici cui occulta omnia noverit revelari;

XCI



```

- <seg xml:id="Kö122.18r.1-1">
  iuvenalis
  - <add>
    %
    <!-- % is interlinear above iuvenalis -->
  </add>
</seg>
copulam uxoris elegit ne crimen fornicationis incurreret; rem videtur fecisse venialem. si preter coniugem nullam omnino
cognoverit; in quo tamen non regulam constituimus; sed quid sit tolerabilius estimamus
<!-- "us" is a ligature -->
; nam secundum veram cognitionem
<pb n="f.18v"/>
nihil magis ei congruit qui penitentiam gessit; quam
- <seg type="corr">
  <del>caritatis</del>
  <add>castitas</add>
</seg>
perseverans et mentis et corporis;
</p>
</div>
<note target="Kö122.18r.1-1">% venialis </note>
</div>
- <div type="canon" n="I.7" xml:id="Kö122.18v.1">
  - <div type="number">
    <p>VII.</p>
  </div>
  - <div type="rubric">
    - <p>
      DE HIS QUI POST PENITENTIAM HABITUM SECLAREM PRESUMUNT;
    </p>
  </div>
  - <div type="msSource">
    <p>EX CONCILIO ARAELATENSE</p>
  </div>
  - <div type="canonText">
    - <p>
      Hi qui post sanctam religionis professionem
      - <seg type="corr">
        ap
        <add>os</add>
        <add>tatant</add>
      </seg>
    </p>
  </div>

```

This is a screenshot of the xml (TEI P5) encoding, showing the <corr><del><add> sequences needed to encode every correction the scribe(s) made to the manuscript. This image also shows the markup for changes of page (fol.), canon number, rubric, source of text as identified in the manuscript, the place-holding markup for the source as identified by scholars, and the unique xml-identifier assigned to each individual canon in order to be able to track, recover, update, and program at the individual canon level.

ecclesiae pacem peruertere ualeat, admisisse. Cum enim humanis rebus diuinae cultor religionis, domino fauente, praesideas: nostra culpa erit, si non id sub uestra gloria (quam certum est diuinis semper rebus animo promptiore fauisse) firmo et stabili iure custodiatur, quod per tot annorum seriem, et sub illis etiam principibus obtinuit, quos nulla nostrae religionis cura constrinxit,

<seg xml:id="C1525.117r.5-2">† id est</seg>

delictis, et sub uestrae imperio clementiae, minime, quae sunt illicita, formidentur. Ipsa enim ecclesia deuotionem tuam christianissime imperator, meo quidem sermone, sed suo uenerabili appellat affectu quam Christus deus noster,

<seg xml:id="C1525.117r.5-3">† uestri fidus</seg>

rector, et gubernator imperii uni desponsatam sibi, et intactam uirginem seruat: nec in eam aliquos patiamini insidiantium procellarum fluctus inlidi, et quietam faciem tempe

<pb n="f.117v"/>

statis insolitae tumore turbari, gloriosissime, et tranquillissime imperator Auguste, ipsa uero: quae uni desponsata,

<seg xml:id="C1525.117r.5-4">† nostra</seg>

tamen mater est: ecclesia, hac pietatem uestram legatione, quam suis sacerdotibus commisit, appellat, praeterita, praesentiaque repetit. Uobis (inquit) religiose imperantibus modo tutus est populus, tam

<seg xml:id="C1525.117r.5-5">† fidus deo</seg>

, quam tibi, qui es princeps christianus. Ecce enim inter ipsa mysteria, inter preces suas, quas pro uestri felicitate dependit imperii, teste, apud quem, et de cuius sede agitur, sancto Petro, sollicitis pro religionis obseruantia uocibus clamat, cum sollicita petitione miscetur oratio:

<seg xml:id="C1525.117r.5-6">† ne hos</seg>

in uarias res semel euulsa distrahat a cultu solito, tentatore sollicitante, discordia. Ageret pluribus, princeps christianissime, nisi apud te suarum esset secunda causarum, et nisi in oppressionibus Idolorum, in haereticorum correctionibus, fide tua, diuino cultu pariter cum imperio semper florente, uicisset: habet refugium pium tuae mansuetudinis animum cum suae religionis ueneratione coniunctum. Cum quicquid huic proficiat, uos agatis, conferatis fratribus, et consacerdotibus meis, probatissimis uiris, a me, et ab omnibus, qui ecclesia

<seg xml:id="C1525.117r.5-8">† faciunt</seg>

, ista mundi legatio, quibus precamur, sacrae causa religionis, prosequentibus, in urbe uestrae mansuetudinis hoc animo, quo postulatis adnuitis, in perpetuum statui uniuersalis ecclesiae consulatis. Datum Kal. Iulias.

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</div>

<note xml:id="C1525.117r.5-1" type="Gratian" place="margin-right">Dist. 97. C. Ecclesiae</note>

– <note target="C1525.117r.5-2" type="gloss" place="margin-right">

† Gratianus sic habet. i. ut licita seruentur, et sub uestrae imperio clementiae. Minime q[uae] sunt licita formidentur.

</note>

<note target="C1525.117r.5-3" type="gloss" place="margin-right">Gra. † uerae fidei rector et uestri gub. impe.</note>

<note target="C1525.117r.5-4" type="gloss" place="margin-left">Gra. † nostra.</note>

<note target="C1525.117r.5-5" type="gloss" place="margin-left">Gra. † fidelis.</note>

<note target="C1525.117r.5-6" type="gloss" place="margin-left">Gra. † ne humanas res.; </note>

<note xml:id="C1525.117r.5-7" type="gloss" place="margin-left">Laus Honorii a religione.</note>

<note target="C1525.117r.5-8" type="gloss" place="margin-left">Gra. † faciant, legatis.</note>

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This screenshot shows the TEI P5 encoding for glosses and lemmata. It is necessary to mark the lemma in the main text with a fairly complex <seg> tag, including the unique xml:id for the note, and then to encode the text of the note itself in a <note> tag that refers to the xml:id in the <seg> tag, in order to link them. <seg> and <note> tags are probably the most time-consuming markup to produce.